

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

CENSUS TRACTS
AND BNA'S

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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Aguadilla, PR MSA



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1990 CPH-3-59

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Aguadilla, PR MSA**

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Issued September 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

Economics and Statistics Administration

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**





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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects for the Total Population and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	
Age	1
Ability to read and write	3
Ability to speak Spanish and English	3
Class of worker	4
Disability	4
Educational attainment	3
Family type by presence of own children	1
Fertility	3
Household type and relationship	1
Income in 1989	5
Industry	4
Journey to work	3
Labor force status	4
Marital status	1
Means of transportation to work	3
Occupation	4
Place of birth	3
Place of work	3
Poverty status in 1989	5
Residence in 1985	3
School enrollment and type of school	3
Sex	1
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	3
Vocational training	3
Work status in 1989	4
Workers in family in 1989	4
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
Air conditioning	6
Bathrooms	6
Bedrooms	6
Condition of housing unit	6
Condominium	2
Contract rent	2
Cooking fuel	6
Gross rent	7
Household income in 1989	6
Kitchen facilities	6
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	7
Persons in unit	2
Persons per room	2
Plumbing facilities	2, 6
Rooms	2
Sewage disposal	6
Source of water	6
Telephone in unit	6
Tenure	2
Type of construction	6
Type of water heater	6
Units in structure	2
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	6
Vacancy characteristics	2
Value	2
Vehicles available	6
Year householder moved into unit	6
Year structure built	6
LAND AREA	
	1

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more

lower spanners. The purpose of a *spanner* is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in Puerto Rico is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Heading			Spanner			Boxhead			
Stubhead			Stub			Data field			
Sidehead			Page number and State name			Report title			
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			28 ALASKA			SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			
Detailed description of subjects and geographic areas, by race, sex, and age			Total			Total			
The labor force			Total			Total			
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Housing Unit Counts report. The information for all States and Puerto Rico appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a municipio subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one municipio subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by municipio, metropolitan area, or voting district.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the "User Notes" section.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages. Census questionnaires were available in Spanish and in English. Respondent instructions

explaining how to complete the short-form questionnaire were available in Spanish only; no respondent instructions were provided for the long-form questionnaires.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed

reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side. Tables 1 through 2 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 3 through 7 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	
Age	1
Ability to read and write	3
Ability to speak Spanish and English	3
Class of worker	4
Disability	4
Educational attainment	3
Family type by presence of own children	1
Fertility	3
Household type and relationship	1
Income in 1989	5
Industry	4
Journey to work	3
Labor force status	4
Marital status	1
Means of transportation to work	3
Occupation	4
Place of birth	3
Place of work	3
Poverty status in 1989	5
Residence in 1985	3
School enrollment and type of school	3
Sex	1
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	3
Vocational training	3
Work status in 1989	4
Workers in family in 1989	4
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	
Air conditioning	6
Bathrooms	6
Bedrooms	6
Condition of housing unit	6
Condominium	2
Contract rent	2
Cooking fuel	6
Gross rent	7
Household income in 1989	6
Kitchen facilities	6
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	7
Persons in unit	2
Persons per room	2
Plumbing facilities	2, 6
Rooms	2
Sewage disposal	6
Source of water	6
Telephone in unit	6
Tenure	2
Type of construction	6
Type of water heater	6
Units in structure	2
Vacancy characteristics	2
Value	2
Vehicles available	6
Year householder moved into unit	6
Year structure built	6
LAND AREA	1

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Table 1 presents data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and table 2 shows 100-percent housing data. Tables 3 through 5 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 6 and 7 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents.

User Note 5

The data shown in this product for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, and marital status).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 6

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B.

User Note 7

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, and block groups. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, sex, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during

sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, and sex, and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 8

The procedures used to classify persons by employment status in the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico differed from those used for the United States in the handling of responses concerning layoff status. A significant number of persons in Puerto Rico who are classified as "not in labor force" would have been incorrectly classified as "unemployed" if the classification procedures for Puerto Rico had been identical to those for the United States.

AGUADILLA, PR MSA

User Note 1

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that certain units were incorrectly classified as mobile homes rather than single family or multi-family units. Accordingly, caution should be exercised in using the data for mobile homes.

User Note 2

Caution should be exercised when using data reported on "Vacancy Status." The category "Rented or sold, not occupied" may include a significant number of housing units which should have been classified as "Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use."

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Chicago, IL PMSA
		73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
		78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana			115A	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
		83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		
33	New Mexico				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		Akron, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Cleveland, OH PMSA
		88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	
37	Ohio	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
38	Oklahoma				
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
		93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
41	Rhode Island	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
42	South Carolina			122	Columbus, OH MSA
43	South Dakota		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
45	Texas	95A	Brockton, MA PMSA		
		95B	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
46	Utah	95C	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas, TX PMSA
47	Vermont		Nashua, NH PMSA	125A	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
48	Virginia	95D	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	125B	
49	Washington	95E			
50	West Virginia	95F		126	Danville, VA MSA
				127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
132A	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA
132B	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
133	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
134	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA			265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	293	San Diego, CA MSA	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX- Texarkana, AR MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA		
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA		
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
		295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
		300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA				
276	Reno, NV MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA			336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
		302	Sharon, PA MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA		
281	Rochester, NY MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
282	Rockford, IL MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA			340	Wilmington, NC MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
		308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA		
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	343	York, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA			345	Yuba City, CA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA		
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA		
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA		
292	San Antonio, TX MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA		

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
AGUADA MUNICIPIO, PR ¹	
AGUADILLA MUNICIPIO, PR	
4001 -----	4001 (pt.)
4002 -----	4001 (pt.)
	4002
4012.98 -----	4012 (pt.)
4015.98 -----	4012 (pt.)
4206.98 -----	4012 (pt.)
ISABELA MUNICIPIO, PR ¹	
MOCA MUNICIPIO, PR ¹	

¹No census tract comparability; the 1990 census was the first time census tracts were delineated for this area.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation.]

1980 tract	1990 tract
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AGUADA MUNICIPIO, PR¹

AGUADILLA MUNICIPIO, PR

4001 -----	4001
	4002 (pt.)
4002 -----	4002 (pt.)
	4012 98
4012 -----	4015 98
	4206 98

ISABELA MUNICIPIO, PR¹

MOCA MUNICIPIO, PR¹

¹No census tract comparability: the 1990 census was the first time census tracts were delineated for this area.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text									
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguadilla Municipio		Isabela Municipio		Moca Municipio		Aguada Municipio		
	Aguadilla, PR MSA	Aguada Municipio	Total	Aguadilla zona urbana	Total	Isabela zona urbana	Tract 4301.98	Tract 4302	Tract 4303
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	448.5	80.1	94.8	6.7	143.4	6.7	130.3	14.1	6.1
Square miles	173.2	30.9	36.6	2.6	55.4	2.6	50.3	5.5	2.4
AGE									
All persons	167 319	35 911	59 335	18 347	39 147	13 515	32 926	4 160	5 155
Under 5 years	14 159	3 212	4 781	1 425	3 183	1 049	2 983	356	456
5 to 9 years	15 478	3 539	5 169	1 517	3 492	1 170	3 278	378	532
10 to 14 years	17 313	4 037	5 663	1 714	3 967	1 391	3 646	456	510
15 to 19 years	16 044	3 334	5 690	1 664	3 771	1 397	3 249	411	428
20 to 24 years	13 290	2 980	4 629	1 440	2 951	1 005	2 730	327	409
25 to 34 years	25 097	5 752	8 656	2 428	5 556	1 807	5 133	600	771
35 to 44 years	22 288	4 832	8 017	2 240	5 092	1 729	4 347	607	670
45 to 54 years	16 525	3 209	6 209	1 931	4 026	1 429	3 081	413	508
55 to 64 years	11 937	2 332	4 635	1 627	3 029	1 137	1 941	289	424
65 to 74 years	8 869	1 586	3 402	1 337	2 384	836	1 497	176	266
75 to 84 years	4 872	869	1 928	817	1 266	433	809	119	130
85 years and over	1 447	229	556	207	430	132	232	28	51
3 and 4 years	5 737	1 302	1 934	575	1 283	434	1 218	146	191
16 years and over	117 125	24 453	42 597	13 358	27 765	9 627	22 310	2 898	3 572
18 years and over	110 670	23 106	40 359	12 722	26 255	9 075	20 950	2 732	3 397
21 years and over	101 602	21 188	37 070	11 722	24 112	8 277	19 232	2 492	3 148
60 years and over	20 872	3 733	8 123	3 154	5 582	1 964	3 434	447	640
62 years and over	18 606	3 331	7 197	2 810	5 000	1 724	3 078	392	565
Median	27.8	26.4	29.2	30.5	28.8	28.5	26.1	27.5	28.0
Female	85 393	18 299	30 309	9 577	20 085	7 025	16 700	2 129	2 703
Under 5 years	7 016	1 605	2 360	700	1 615	519	1 436	184	219
5 to 9 years	7 574	1 731	2 509	748	1 701	546	1 633	192	265
10 to 14 years	8 406	2 001	2 779	882	1 860	674	1 766	238	251
15 to 19 years	7 888	1 670	2 757	793	1 822	677	1 639	189	212
20 to 24 years	6 883	1 574	2 345	717	1 527	518	1 437	189	226
25 to 34 years	13 238	3 008	4 551	1 295	2 975	985	2 704	315	424
35 to 44 years	11 579	2 462	4 179	1 210	2 660	948	2 278	307	363
45 to 54 years	8 637	1 639	3 294	1 064	2 168	766	1 536	204	280
55 to 64 years	6 345	1 260	2 482	882	1 597	617	1 006	151	225
65 to 74 years	4 546	790	1 752	728	1 250	453	754	90	130
75 to 84 years	2 496	437	1 000	436	656	240	403	57	75
85 years and over	785	122	301	122	254	82	108	13	33
3 and 4 years	2 847	648	964	293	643	207	592	74	98
16 years and over	60 776	12 622	22 095	7 075	14 546	5 144	11 513	1 480	1 925
18 years and over	57 645	11 953	21 045	6 781	13 819	4 867	10 828	1 406	1 834
21 years and over	53 121	10 965	19 435	6 315	12 768	4 485	9 953	1 289	1 709
60 years and over	10 890	1 903	4 285	1 736	2 964	1 085	1 738	225	336
62 years and over	9 656	1 684	3 769	1 538	2 642	953	1 561	192	291
Median	28.6	26.8	30.3	32.0	30.0	30.9	26.5	27.5	29.0
Male	81 926	17 612	29 026	8 770	19 062	6 490	16 226	2 031	2 452
Median age	26.9	25.9	28.1	28.7	27.6	27.0	25.5	27.5	26.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	167 319	35 911	59 335	18 347	39 147	13 515	32 926	4 160	5 155
In households	166 232	35 899	58 375	18 217	39 057	13 499	32 901	4 160	5 155
Householder	49 339	10 185	18 198	6 024	11 727	4 082	9 229	1 175	1 562
Family householder	42 404	8 902	15 212	4 761	10 081	3 467	8 209	1 037	1 339
Nonfamily householder	6 935	1 283	2 986	1 263	1 646	615	1 020	138	223
Living alone	6 601	1 227	2 799	1 201	1 586	588	989	133	209
Spouse	32 201	7 067	10 971	3 100	7 545	2 499	6 618	816	999
Child	73 242	16 685	24 352	7 476	16 844	5 763	15 361	1 860	2 290
Other relatives	9 959	1 720	4 120	1 367	2 643	1 034	1 476	278	248
Nonrelatives	1 491	242	734	250	298	121	217	31	56
Institutionalized persons	924	—	840	99	59	—	25	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	163	12	120	31	31	16	—	—	12
Persons per household	3.37	3.52	3.21	3.02	3.33	3.31	3.56	3.54	3.30
Persons per family	3.72	3.86	3.59	3.51	3.68	3.68	3.86	3.85	3.64
Persons 65 years and over	15 188	2 684	5 886	2 361	4 080	1 401	2 538	323	447
In households	15 110	2 684	5 874	2 356	4 035	1 399	2 517	323	447
Householder	10 273	1 875	4 002	1 632	2 674	915	1 722	225	304
Family householder	3 074	574	1 236	595	789	300	475	60	102
Nonfamily householder	2 998	559	1 201	578	772	294	466	60	98
Living alone	3 032	523	1 145	453	836	279	528	56	80
Spouse	1 677	273	683	253	493	192	228	41	58
Other relatives	128	13	44	18	32	13	39	1	5
Nonrelatives	71	—	7	1	43	—	21	—	—
Institutionalized persons	7	—	5	4	2	2	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	42 404	8 902	15 212	4 761	10 081	3 467	8 209	1 037	1 339
With own children under 18 years	24 217	5 473	8 131	2 350	5 547	1 901	5 066	612	776
Number of own children under 18 years	51 310	11 873	16 769	4 926	11 509	3 913	11 159	1 293	1 640
Married-couple families	32 201	7 067	10 971	3 100	7 545	2 499	6 618	816	999
With own children under 18 years	19 315	4 607	6 087	1 549	4 361	1 426	4 260	527	594
Number of own children under 18 years	41 197	10 026	12 591	3 200	9 144	2 957	9 436	1 133	1 259
Female householder, no husband present	8 344	1 485	3 474	1 371	2 094	826	1 291	165	287
With own children under 18 years	4 222	714	1 788	703	1 039	437	681	67	156
Number of own children under 18 years	8 647	1 501	3 653	1 519	2 047	871	1 446	121	318
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	57 972	12 161	21 061	6 444	13 596	4 619	11 154	1 455	1 689
Never married	17 977	3 713	6 758	2 125	4 169	1 484	3 337	441	466
Now married, except separated	34 983	7 595	12 123	3 494	8 210	2 744	7 055	888	1 086
Consensually married	1 510	269	622	287	382	124	237	12	46
Separated	924	170	411	152	198	58	145	21	26
Widowed	1 534	300	611	226	391	118	232	47	43
Divorced	2 554	383	1 158	447	628	215	385	58	68
Females 15 years and over	62 397	12 962	22 661	7 247	14 909	5 286	11 865	1 515	1 968
Never married	14 800	3 247	5 322	1 689	3 396	1 237	2 835	386	466
Now married, except separated	35 204	7 654	12 156	3 490	8 300	2 770	7 094	891	1 083
Consensually married	1 488	264	611	281	378	122	235	14	46
Separated	1 637	312	656	264	404	130	265	22	50
Widowed	5 993	1 072	2 367	942	1 570	567	984	143	194
Divorced	4 763	677	2 160	862	1 239	582	687	73	175

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguado Municipio—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Aguadillo Municipio	Aguadillo zona urbano, Aguadillo Municipio				
	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306	Tract 4307.98		Tract 4012.98	Tract 4006	Tract 4007	Tract 4008	Tract 4009	Tract 4010
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	18.2	21.6	18.2	—	16.9	1.4	1.9	.5	1.1	.5
Square miles	7.0	8.4	7.0	—	6.5	.5	.7	.2	.4	.2
AGE										
All persons	9 101	8 011	6 156	—	3 707	3 861	3 467	3 333	2 918	2 106
Under 5 years	838	730	533	—	272	266	298	208	299	153
5 to 9 years	1 001	829	521	—	331	306	265	228	292	165
10 to 14 years	1 115	928	697	—	348	366	334	284	264	190
15 to 19 years	837	742	625	—	379	350	354	282	265	174
20 to 24 years	806	678	510	—	314	307	285	254	266	139
25 to 34 years	1 500	1 353	991	—	574	502	434	382	421	303
35 to 44 years	1 133	1 131	866	—	463	456	439	394	390	260
45 to 54 years	761	662	585	—	419	482	370	361	240	216
55 to 64 years	528	436	373	—	264	408	296	314	213	177
65 to 74 years	340	316	280	—	175	252	221	318	159	190
75 to 84 years	186	174	140	—	123	132	142	248	84	112
85 years and over	56	32	35	—	45	34	29	60	25	27
3 and 4 years	329	300	211	—	99	105	129	91	110	61
16 years and over	5 971	5 380	4 272	—	2 676	2 856	2 487	2 555	2 020	1 563
18 years and over	5 623	5 074	4 044	—	2 527	2 715	2 357	2 454	1 909	1 502
21 years and over	5 150	4 635	3 685	—	2 313	2 504	2 156	2 275	1 749	1 396
60 years and over	847	706	614	—	471	612	537	780	365	430
62 years and over	746	640	562	—	415	527	471	717	320	390
Median	24.7	25.7	26.9	—	28.2	30.9	29.2	35.8	26.4	31.9
Female	4 645	3 982	3 106	—	1 924	2 064	1 874	1 647	1 472	1 079
Under 5 years	444	349	258	—	132	141	150	99	144	71
5 to 9 years	476	394	265	—	158	136	148	127	126	89
10 to 14 years	546	452	341	—	189	202	182	139	113	102
15 to 19 years	445	362	319	—	197	169	170	122	127	91
20 to 24 years	449	345	249	—	174	158	141	126	131	66
25 to 34 years	788	700	513	—	289	282	241	185	224	155
35 to 44 years	567	560	442	—	261	265	256	189	203	123
45 to 54 years	374	329	297	—	212	261	209	170	141	125
55 to 64 years	293	235	198	—	140	218	156	155	126	95
65 to 74 years	153	150	142	—	90	131	130	172	85	88
75 to 84 years	85	92	64	—	61	77	76	126	41	59
85 years and over	25	14	18	—	21	24	15	37	11	15
3 and 4 years	175	145	101	—	45	57	74	49	59	22
16 years and over	3 087	2 714	2 169	—	1 404	1 550	1 356	1 252	1 065	796
18 years and over	2 899	2 572	2 058	—	1 329	1 483	1 298	1 207	1 014	767
21 years and over	2 641	2 349	1 872	—	1 216	1 384	1 194	1 134	942	712
60 years and over	409	354	300	—	244	342	298	413	200	221
62 years and over	353	322	275	—	214	290	264	382	169	197
Median	24.6	26.3	27.3	—	28.9	32.6	30.6	36.7	28.6	31.9
Male	4 456	4 029	3 050	—	1 783	1 797	1 593	1 686	1 446	1 027
Median age	24.9	25.1	26.4	—	27.7	29.0	27.4	35.2	24.2	32.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	9 101	8 011	6 156	—	3 707	3 861	3 467	3 333	2 918	2 106
In households	9 101	8 011	6 156	—	3 704	3 861	3 467	3 317	2 907	2 103
Householder	2 465	2 201	1 743	—	1 097	1 201	1 089	1 240	915	744
Family householder	2 184	1 977	1 522	—	941	1 027	913	824	757	550
Nonfamily householder	281	224	221	—	156	174	176	416	158	194
Living alone	274	216	213	—	152	165	165	396	146	187
Spouse	1 784	1 644	1 241	—	706	746	640	478	496	337
Child	4 397	3 851	2 879	—	1 603	1 547	1 478	1 173	1 276	841
Other relatives	412	290	258	—	272	336	229	251	174	138
Nonrelatives	43	25	35	—	26	31	31	75	46	43
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	17	11	3
Persons per household	3.69	3.64	3.53	—	3.38	3.21	3.18	2.59	3.18	2.83
Persons per family	4.02	3.93	3.88	—	3.74	3.56	3.57	3.31	3.57	3.39
Persons 65 years and over	582	522	455	—	343	418	392	626	268	329
In households	582	522	455	—	343	418	392	622	268	328
Householder	420	348	320	—	242	268	265	454	187	238
Nonfamily householder	120	92	100	—	76	90	88	203	66	92
Living alone	116	90	99	—	74	77	85	197	63	90
Spouse	108	117	106	—	64	80	89	110	54	55
Other relatives	51	55	29	—	35	67	36	52	24	31
Nonrelatives	3	2	—	—	2	3	2	6	3	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	2 184	1 977	1 522	—	941	1 027	913	824	757	550
With own children under 18 years	1 436	1 274	924	—	511	490	460	350	447	253
Number of own children under 18 years	3 227	2 785	1 964	—	1 044	975	990	755	901	535
Married-couple families	1 784	1 644	1 241	—	706	746	640	478	496	337
With own children under 18 years	1 230	1 123	790	—	406	366	318	210	307	151
Number of own children under 18 years	2 756	2 457	1 678	—	838	736	662	448	627	315
Female householder, no husband present	306	279	232	—	179	249	232	257	212	160
With own children under 18 years	158	132	111	—	82	118	129	114	118	80
Number of own children under 18 years	363	277	239	—	156	230	294	251	230	173
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 968	2 737	2 163	—	1 311	1 338	1 176	1 331	974	781
Never married	838	877	700	—	412	412	372	461	309	271
Now married, except separated	1 919	1 724	1 326	—	774	806	695	595	559	383
Consensually married	68	47	43	—	24	24	63	86	51	33
Separated	41	32	32	—	21	24	15	49	19	21
Widowed	76	55	51	—	41	33	26	66	30	49
Divorced	94	49	54	—	63	63	68	160	57	57
Females 15 years and over	3 179	2 787	2 242	—	1 445	1 585	1 394	1 282	1 089	817
Never married	814	685	600	—	366	385	330	283	234	197
Now married, except separated	1 938	1 743	1 339	—	794	818	706	553	561	389
Consensually married	65	47	41	—	26	23	65	77	47	30
Separated	87	63	39	—	32	42	40	60	41	30
Widowed	219	197	171	—	151	173	149	238	117	114
Divorced	121	99	93	—	102	167	169	148	136	87

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguadilla zona urbana, Aguadilla Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio						
	Tract 4011	Tract 4012.98 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002	Tract 4003	Tract 4004	Tract 4005	Tract 4012.98 (pt.)	Tract 4013
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1.2	.2	7.8	5.4	5.2	6.5	8.8	16.7	16.5
Square miles .....	.5	.1	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.4	6.5	6.4
AGE									
All persons	2 662	—	4 909	1 487	2 978	4 503	6 900	3 707	9 227
Under 5 years	201	—	412	125	265	404	600	272	767
5 to 9 years	261	—	433	159	291	427	616	331	803
10 to 14 years	276	—	431	154	243	542	648	348	938
15 to 19 years	239	—	450	120	549	440	620	379	841
20 to 24 years	189	—	371	90	259	360	565	314	677
25 to 34 years	386	—	705	266	533	708	1 023	574	1 274
35 to 44 years	301	—	716	250	445	598	929	463	1 296
45 to 54 years	262	—	514	121	198	445	714	419	974
55 to 64 years	219	—	401	98	115	279	547	264	730
65 to 74 years	197	—	285	63	50	177	370	175	547
75 to 84 years	99	—	135	34	27	103	210	123	283
85 years and over	32	—	56	7	3	20	58	45	97
3 and 4 years	79	—	166	48	110	156	223	99	335
16 years and over	1 877	—	3 529	1 016	2 135	3 039	4 920	2 676	6 537
18 years and over	1 785	—	3 366	966	1 916	2 865	4 655	2 527	6 189
21 years and over	1 642	—	3 102	913	1 560	2 612	4 306	2 313	5 763
60 years and over	430	—	674	147	133	428	905	471	1 286
62 years and over	385	—	590	136	115	369	807	415	1 139
Median	29.1	—	30.1	29.5	22.2	26.0	28.7	28.2	29.3
Female	1 441	—	2 502	754	1 494	2 258	3 479	1 924	4 733
Under 5 years	95	—	203	54	139	198	308	132	376
5 to 9 years	122	—	202	83	151	196	280	158	399
10 to 14 years	144	—	200	72	114	255	300	189	440
15 to 19 years	114	—	236	68	252	210	285	197	409
20 to 24 years	95	—	200	40	134	182	280	174	345
25 to 34 years	208	—	371	156	267	368	547	289	706
35 to 44 years	174	—	374	128	238	286	460	261	674
45 to 54 years	158	—	260	61	100	242	391	212	519
55 to 64 years	132	—	216	48	59	157	301	140	408
65 to 74 years	57	—	143	27	24	92	186	90	267
75 to 84 years	22	—	69	15	13	62	108	61	139
85 years and over	20	—	28	2	3	10	33	21	51
3 and 4 years	32	—	86	22	61	83	107	45	166
16 years and over	1 056	—	1 842	532	1 070	1 564	2 539	1 404	3 420
18 years and over	1 012	—	1 753	500	999	1 477	2 414	1 329	3 253
21 years and over	949	—	1 625	468	790	1 363	2 245	1 216	3 057
60 years and over	262	—	348	69	70	238	472	244	658
62 years and over	236	—	305	63	61	196	416	214	573
Median	31.9	—	30.8	30.2	22.9	27.4	29.9	28.9	30.5
Male	1 221	—	2 407	733	1 484	2 245	3 421	1 783	4 494
Median age	25.7	—	29.0	28.8	21.8	24.7	27.3	27.7	28.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 662	—	4 909	1 487	2 978	4 503	6 900	3 707	9 227
In households	2 662	—	4 906	1 487	2 628	4 464	6 862	3 704	9 227
Householder	835	—	1 515	477	782	1 250	2 138	1 097	2 806
Family householder	690	—	1 306	394	663	1 110	1 842	941	2 384
Nonfamily householder	145	—	209	83	119	140	296	156	422
Living alone	142	—	204	77	68	133	286	152	397
Spouse	403	—	973	312	559	803	1 352	706	1 742
Child	1 161	—	2 027	608	1 029	2 004	2 872	1 603	3 878
Other relatives	239	—	370	71	67	357	459	272	710
Nonrelatives	24	—	21	19	—	50	41	26	91
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	328	38	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	3	—	22	1	38	3	—
Persons per household	3.19	—	3.24	3.12	3.36	3.57	3.21	3.38	3.29
Persons per family	3.61	—	3.58	3.52	3.50	3.85	3.54	3.74	3.66
Persons 65 years and over	328	—	476	104	80	300	638	343	927
In households	328	—	475	104	80	300	638	343	927
Householder	220	—	333	64	40	197	430	242	642
Family householder	66	—	85	20	8	56	109	76	181
Nonfamily householder	66	—	82	20	6	56	108	74	173
Living alone	65	—	89	20	17	57	125	64	172
Spouse	43	—	52	18	21	46	80	35	101
Other relatives	—	—	1	2	2	—	3	2	12
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	690	—	1 306	394	663	1 110	1 842	941	2 384
With own children under 18 years	350	—	685	247	461	679	997	511	1 269
Number of own children under 18 years	770	—	1 369	488	891	1 442	2 010	1 044	2 672
Married-couple families	403	—	973	312	559	803	1 352	706	1 742
With own children under 18 years	197	—	543	205	388	516	747	406	969
Number of own children under 18 years	412	—	1 109	415	771	1 102	1 497	838	2 055
Female householder, no husband present	261	—	271	63	90	262	410	179	526
With own children under 18 years	144	—	126	36	61	148	223	82	263
Number of own children under 18 years	341	—	238	65	93	310	461	156	541
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	844	—	1 736	504	1 089	1 521	2 445	1 311	3 201
Never married	300	—	500	131	449	501	725	412	953
Now married, except separated	456	—	1 058	330	588	906	1 494	774	1 923
Consensually married	30	—	35	6	11	63	79	24	70
Separated	24	—	25	8	7	21	45	21	66
Widowed	22	—	65	15	6	26	61	41	100
Divorced	42	—	88	20	39	67	120	63	159
Females 15 years and over	1 080	—	1 897	545	1 090	1 609	2 591	1 445	3 518
Never married	260	—	430	120	389	350	513	366	777
Now married, except separated	463	—	1 062	330	590	906	1 511	794	1 938
Consensually married	31	—	36	6	14	59	80	26	69
Separated	51	—	46	12	9	55	77	32	103
Widowed	151	—	205	40	37	145	268	151	354
Divorced	155	—	154	43	65	153	222	102	346

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Aguadilla Municipia—Con.			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Isabela Municipia			Isabela zona urbana, Isabela Municipia	
	Tract 4014	Tract 4015.98	Tract 4206.98	Tract 4103	Tract 4104	Tract 4105	Tract 4102	Tract 4103 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	21.2	—	—	3.3	24.4	6.7	2.7	1.9
Square miles	8.2	—	—	1.3	9.4	2.6	1.0	.7
AGE								
All persons	7 228	—	49	4 017	8 319	5 275	3 691	4 017
Under 5 years	510	—	1	285	606	443	306	285
5 to 9 years	591	—	1	342	636	488	324	342
10 to 14 years	637	—	8	415	780	535	390	415
15 to 19 years	622	—	5	407	784	536	375	407
20 to 24 years	550	—	3	243	638	435	297	243
25 to 34 years	1 143	—	2	497	1 149	731	492	497
35 to 44 years	1 071	—	9	507	1 121	709	475	507
45 to 54 years	883	—	10	424	902	557	387	424
55 to 64 years	568	—	6	364	717	413	302	364
65 to 74 years	396	—	2	317	571	271	209	317
75 to 84 years	195	—	1	169	312	120	106	169
85 years and over	62	—	1	47	103	37	28	47
3 and 4 years	222	—	—	121	223	177	134	121
16 years and over	5 349	—	38	2 887	6 158	3 711	2 587	2 887
18 years and over	5 116	—	37	2 737	5 857	3 490	2 428	2 737
21 years and over	4 746	—	33	2 509	5 388	3 182	2 224	2 509
60 years and over	918	—	7	702	1 351	625	500	702
62 years and over	809	—	7	633	1 198	548	432	633
Median	31.1	—	39.5	31.5	31.3	27.7	28.0	31.5
Female	3 562	—	26	2 107	4 285	2 758	1 875	2 107
Under 5 years	250	—	—	137	326	216	150	137
5 to 9 years	292	—	—	159	328	225	154	159
10 to 14 years	321	—	6	201	354	250	193	201
15 to 19 years	305	—	2	200	386	272	184	200
20 to 24 years	271	—	2	124	338	221	152	124
25 to 34 years	551	—	1	283	600	406	264	283
35 to 44 years	543	—	5	280	578	392	249	280
45 to 54 years	439	—	6	217	472	315	199	217
55 to 64 years	268	—	3	204	397	218	154	204
65 to 74 years	195	—	—	178	282	154	106	178
75 to 84 years	96	—	1	94	165	67	54	94
85 years and over	31	—	—	30	59	22	16	30
3 and 4 years	101	—	—	55	117	76	70	55
16 years and over	2 630	—	19	1 560	3 207	2 019	1 336	1 560
18 years and over	2 521	—	18	1 488	3 067	1 901	1 254	1 488
21 years and over	2 339	—	17	1 375	2 828	1 754	1 156	1 375
60 years and over	447	—	3	389	726	349	261	389
62 years and over	400	—	3	352	633	298	230	352
Median	31.1	—	38.5	33.6	31.9	29.4	28.9	33.6
Male	3 666	—	23	1 910	4 034	2 517	1 816	1 910
Median age	31.0	—	44.3	29.0	30.4	25.2	27.1	29.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	7 228	—	49	4 017	8 319	5 275	3 691	4 017
In households	6 831	—	49	4 013	8 305	5 274	3 679	4 013
Householder	2 092	—	17	1 277	2 600	1 584	1 061	1 277
Family householder	1 797	—	14	1 060	2 191	1 385	909	1 060
Nonfamily householder	295	—	3	217	409	199	152	217
Living alone	278	—	3	207	390	190	146	207
Spouse	1 412	—	12	757	1 607	1 025	672	757
Child	2 837	—	18	1 662	3 400	2 280	1 602	1 662
Other relatives	445	—	2	268	626	356	309	268
Nonrelatives	45	—	—	49	72	29	35	49
Institutionalized persons	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	22	—	—	4	14	1	12	4
Persons per household	3.27	—	2.88	3.14	3.19	3.33	3.47	3.14
Persons per family	3.61	—	3.29	3.53	3.57	3.64	3.84	3.53
Persons 65 years and over	653	—	4	533	986	428	343	533
In households	647	—	4	531	986	428	343	531
Householder	419	—	3	342	657	282	228	342
Nonfamily householder	106	—	—	126	179	87	65	126
Living alone	104	—	—	123	172	86	63	123
Spouse	147	—	1	114	195	86	72	114
Other relatives	77	—	—	66	128	58	41	66
Nonrelatives	4	—	—	9	6	2	2	9
Institutionalized persons	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 797	—	14	1 060	2 191	1 385	909	1 060
With own children under 18 years	926	—	6	553	1 097	801	508	553
Number of own children under 18 years	1 917	—	10	1 165	2 149	1 596	1 083	1 165
Married-couple families	1 412	—	12	757	1 607	1 025	672	757
With own children under 18 years	758	—	6	388	838	615	399	388
Number of own children under 18 years	1 594	—	10	823	1 623	1 268	856	823
Female householder, no husband present	300	—	2	265	481	315	191	265
With own children under 18 years	146	—	—	153	224	175	95	153
Number of own children under 18 years	270	—	—	315	447	304	196	315
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	2 791	—	19	1 365	3 020	1 742	1 293	1 365
Never married	956	—	6	421	922	529	428	421
Now married, except separated	1 544	—	12	834	1 770	1 094	752	834
Consensually married	47	—	—	39	66	49	39	39
Separated	66	—	—	11	49	16	17	11
Widowed	71	—	—	39	102	39	26	39
Divorced	154	—	1	60	177	64	70	60
Females 15 years and over	2 699	—	20	1 610	3 277	2 067	1 378	1 610
Never married	683	—	5	372	732	485	317	372
Now married, except separated	1 523	—	12	831	1 789	1 107	763	831
Consensually married	40	—	—	37	63	47	38	37
Separated	58	—	—	41	86	54	34	41
Widowed	224	—	1	185	378	195	135	185
Divorced	211	—	2	181	292	226	129	181

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Isabela zona urbana, Isabela Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Isabela Municipio				
	Tract 4104 (pt.)	Tract 4105 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4103 (pt.)	Tract 4104 (pt.)	Tract 4105 (pt.)	Tract 4106
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	8	1.3	20.2	1.4	23.6	5.5	48.3
Square miles .....	.3	.5	7.8	.5	9.1	2.1	18.7
AGE							
All persons	2 261	3 546	4 730	—	6 058	1 729	4 857
Under 5 years	155	303	407	—	451	140	421
5 to 9 years	175	329	462	—	461	159	498
10 to 14 years	218	368	444	—	562	167	520
15 to 19 years	235	380	403	—	549	156	463
20 to 24 years	165	300	368	—	473	135	355
25 to 34 years	307	511	719	—	842	220	764
35 to 44 years	274	473	622	—	847	236	598
45 to 54 years	242	376	485	—	660	181	415
55 to 64 years	209	262	369	—	508	151	310
65 to 74 years	150	160	268	—	421	111	268
75 to 84 years	94	64	138	—	218	56	167
85 years and over	37	20	45	—	66	17	78
3 and 4 years	51	128	165	—	172	49	174
16 years and over	1 671	2 482	3 342	—	4 487	1 229	3 322
18 years and over	1 582	2 328	3 179	—	4 275	1 162	3 126
21 years and over	1 437	2 107	2 936	—	3 951	1 075	2 879
60 years and over	395	367	633	—	956	258	680
62 years and over	342	317	566	—	854	231	634
Median	30.4	26.9	28.6	—	31.6	29.4	27.1
Female	1 198	1 845	2 423	—	3 087	913	2 441
Under 5 years	81	151	231	—	245	65	218
5 to 9 years	88	145	224	—	240	80	238
10 to 14 years	107	173	204	—	247	77	233
15 to 19 years	107	186	193	—	279	86	209
20 to 24 years	95	147	195	—	243	74	199
25 to 34 years	157	281	384	—	443	125	405
35 to 44 years	151	268	310	—	427	124	301
45 to 54 years	129	221	264	—	343	94	229
55 to 64 years	125	134	174	—	272	84	161
65 to 74 years	77	92	149	—	205	62	129
75 to 84 years	57	35	67	—	108	32	76
85 years and over	24	12	28	—	35	10	43
3 and 4 years	27	55	97	—	90	21	94
15 years and over	900	1 348	1 732	—	2 307	671	1 709
18 years and over	858	1 267	1 661	—	2 209	634	1 625
21 years and over	791	1 163	1 527	—	2 037	591	1 499
60 years and over	230	205	333	—	496	144	332
62 years and over	198	173	297	—	435	125	308
Median	32.2	29.0	29.1	—	31.8	30.4	27.8
Male	1 063	1 701	2 307	—	2 971	816	2 416
Median age	28.1	23.9	28.0	—	31.2	28.0	26.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	2 261	3 546	4 730	—	6 058	1 729	4 857
In households	2 261	3 546	4 715	—	6 044	1 728	4 857
Householder	697	1 047	1 419	—	1 903	537	1 414
Family householder	581	917	1 234	—	1 610	468	1 219
Nonfamily householder	116	130	185	—	293	69	195
Living alone	112	123	181	—	278	67	189
Spouse	410	660	957	—	1 197	365	924
Child	929	1 570	1 936	—	2 471	710	2 271
Other relatives	210	247	367	—	416	109	214
Nonrelatives	15	22	36	—	57	7	34
Institutionalized persons	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	14	1	—
Persons per household	3.24	3.39	3.32	—	3.18	3.22	3.43
Persons per family	3.67	3.70	3.64	—	3.54	3.53	3.80
Persons 65 years and over	281	244	451	—	705	184	513
In households	281	244	451	—	705	184	513
Householder	186	159	292	—	471	123	349
Nonfamily householder	56	53	97	—	123	34	102
Living alone	55	53	95	—	117	33	101
Spouse	49	44	95	—	146	42	111
Other relatives	45	40	62	—	83	18	47
Nonrelatives	1	1	2	—	5	1	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	581	917	1 234	—	1 610	468	1 219
With own children under 18 years	297	543	676	—	800	258	723
Number of own children under 18 years	576	1 089	1 347	—	1 573	507	1 623
Married-couple families	410	660	957	—	1 197	365	924
With own children under 18 years	226	413	551	—	612	202	587
Number of own children under 18 years	425	853	1 107	—	1 198	415	1 339
Female householder, no husband present	147	223	217	—	334	92	228
With own children under 18 years	67	122	102	—	157	53	109
Number of own children under 18 years	143	217	194	—	304	87	227
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	791	1 170	1 653	—	2 229	572	1 666
Never married	252	383	463	—	670	146	527
Now married, except separated	450	708	1 045	—	1 320	386	995
Consensually married	11	35	46	—	55	14	60
Separated	16	14	17	—	33	2	27
Widowed	27	26	48	—	75	13	63
Divorced	46	39	80	—	131	25	54
Females 15 years and over	922	1 376	1 764	—	2 355	691	1 752
Never married	211	337	361	—	521	148	417
Now married, except separated	462	714	1 052	—	1 327	393	1 014
Consensually married	12	35	48	—	51	12	65
Separated	25	30	41	—	61	24	47
Widowed	123	124	167	—	255	71	197
Divorced	101	171	143	—	191	55	77

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Isabela Municipio—Can.		Maca Municipio						
	Tract 4107.98	Tract 4108.98	Tract 4201.98	Tract 4202.98	Tract 4203	Tract 4204	Tract 4205	Tract 4206.97	Tract 4206.98
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	37.7	—	38.5	7.7	20.8	29.5	33.7	—	—
Square miles	14.6	—	14.9	3.0	8.0	11.4	13.0	—	—
AGE									
All persons	8 258	—	6 359	6 395	7 993	6 386	5 793	—	—
Under 5 years	715	—	606	515	723	621	518	—	—
5 to 9 years	742	—	614	620	736	678	630	—	—
10 to 14 years	883	—	741	695	852	717	641	—	—
15 to 19 years	803	—	638	629	733	656	593	—	—
20 to 24 years	615	—	559	440	632	603	496	—	—
25 to 34 years	1 204	—	981	861	1 261	1 117	913	—	—
35 to 44 years	1 060	—	822	886	1 081	816	742	—	—
45 to 54 years	856	—	538	735	822	499	487	—	—
55 to 64 years	554	—	363	440	470	329	339	—	—
65 to 74 years	480	—	307	345	395	205	245	—	—
75 to 84 years	254	—	151	180	231	100	147	—	—
85 years and over	92	—	39	49	57	45	42	—	—
3 and 4 years	289	—	250	212	297	248	211	—	—
16 years and over	5 758	—	4 267	4 422	5 515	4 235	3 871	—	—
18 years and over	5 438	—	3 984	4 146	5 222	3 962	3 636	—	—
21 years and over	4 994	—	3 652	3 847	4 836	3 592	3 305	—	—
60 years and over	1 091	—	648	775	912	509	590	—	—
62 years and over	989	—	588	690	823	458	519	—	—
Median	27.8	—	25.2	26.8	27.4	24.3	25.2	—	—
Female	4 196	—	3 246	3 313	4 037	3 194	2 910	—	—
Under 5 years	337	—	284	250	337	314	251	—	—
5 to 9 years	373	—	317	307	344	335	330	—	—
10 to 14 years	425	—	358	331	412	344	321	—	—
15 to 19 years	378	—	329	304	362	333	311	—	—
20 to 24 years	298	—	294	225	334	328	256	—	—
25 to 34 years	633	—	545	473	681	551	454	—	—
35 to 44 years	550	—	431	499	570	408	370	—	—
45 to 54 years	472	—	249	383	405	250	249	—	—
55 to 64 years	289	—	194	232	244	172	164	—	—
65 to 74 years	252	—	156	185	197	98	118	—	—
75 to 84 years	133	—	74	95	120	43	71	—	—
85 years and over	56	—	15	29	31	18	15	—	—
3 and 4 years	134	—	115	107	131	136	103	—	—
16 years and over	2 983	—	2 213	2 363	2 866	2 134	1 937	—	—
18 years and over	2 823	—	2 066	2 215	2 729	1 996	1 822	—	—
21 years and over	2 629	—	1 902	2 075	2 530	1 803	1 643	—	—
60 years and over	574	—	321	418	478	239	282	—	—
62 years and over	524	—	294	375	427	216	249	—	—
Median	29.4	—	25.8	30.4	28.3	24.2	24.8	—	—
Male	4 062	—	3 113	3 082	3 956	3 192	2 883	—	—
Median age	26.3	—	24.6	26.6	26.4	24.5	25.6	—	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	8 258	—	6 359	6 395	7 993	6 386	5 793	—	—
In households	8 214	—	6 359	6 395	7 993	6 386	5 768	—	—
Householder	2 372	—	1 726	1 899	2 376	1 665	1 563	—	—
Family householder	2 083	—	1 512	1 665	2 086	1 537	1 409	—	—
Nonfamily householder	289	—	214	234	290	128	154	—	—
Living alone	283	—	207	228	283	124	147	—	—
Spouse	1 603	—	1 179	1 270	1 671	1 326	1 172	—	—
Child	3 693	—	3 031	2 859	3 519	3 159	2 793	—	—
Other relatives	503	—	366	293	396	216	205	—	—
Nonrelatives	43	—	57	74	31	20	35	—	—
Institutionalized persons	44	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.46	—	3.68	3.37	3.36	3.84	3.69	—	—
Persons per family	3.78	—	4.03	3.66	3.68	4.06	3.96	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	826	—	497	574	683	350	434	—	—
In households	783	—	497	574	683	350	413	—	—
Householder	524	—	335	383	491	236	277	—	—
Nonfamily householder	133	—	96	115	150	47	67	—	—
Living alone	132	—	93	112	148	47	66	—	—
Spouse	163	—	103	121	141	71	92	—	—
Other relatives	91	—	52	54	49	40	33	—	—
Nonrelatives	5	—	7	16	2	3	11	—	—
Institutionalized persons	43	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	2 083	—	1 512	1 665	2 086	1 537	1 409	—	—
With own children under 18 years	1 189	—	960	981	1 226	993	906	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	2 546	—	2 156	2 094	2 558	2 305	2 046	—	—
Married-couple families	1 603	—	1 179	1 270	1 671	1 326	1 172	—	—
With own children under 18 years	983	—	779	773	1 032	900	776	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	2 128	—	1 747	1 646	2 165	2 113	1 765	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	397	—	269	341	336	168	177	—	—
With own children under 18 years	181	—	153	180	164	79	105	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	364	—	336	386	331	160	233	—	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	2 857	—	2 111	2 140	2 738	2 169	1 996	—	—
Never married	879	—	664	770	931	659	613	—	—
Now married, except separated	1 720	—	1 286	1 362	1 767	1 398	1 242	—	—
Consensually married	83	—	83	34	50	23	47	—	—
Separated	61	—	39	24	34	22	26	—	—
Widowed	74	—	52	42	55	37	46	—	—
Divorced	123	—	70	81	112	53	69	—	—
Females 15 years and over	3 061	—	2 287	2 425	2 944	2 201	2 008	—	—
Never married	712	—	596	562	645	562	470	—	—
Now married, except separated	1 744	—	1 305	1 359	1 786	1 395	1 249	—	—
Consensually married	80	—	81	33	51	26	44	—	—
Separated	101	—	62	56	71	26	50	—	—
Widowed	313	—	193	236	258	146	151	—	—
Divorced	191	—	131	212	184	72	88	—	—

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguadilla, PR MSA		Aguadilla Municipio		Isabela Municipio		Moca Municipio	Aguada Municipio		
	Aguadilla, PR MSA	Aguada Municipio	Total	Aguadilla zona urbana	Total	Isabela zona urbana		Tract 4301.98	Tract 4302	Tract 4303
All housing units	56 565	11 853	20 761	6 882	13 497	4 546	10 454	1 332	1 927	1 208
TENURE										
Occupied housing units.....	49 339	10 185	18 198	6 024	11 727	4 082	9 229	1 175	1 562	1 039
Owner-occupied housing units.....	36 936	8 330	12 090	3 423	9 050	2 883	7 466	955	1 047	663
Percent of occupied housing units.....	65.3	70.3	58.2	49.7	67.1	63.4	71.4	71.7	54.3	54.9
Renter-occupied housing units.....	12 403	1 855	6 108	2 601	2 677	1 199	1 763	220	515	376
Percent of occupied housing units.....	21.9	15.7	29.4	37.8	19.8	26.4	16.9	16.5	26.7	31.1
No cash rent.....	2 798	519	1 043	305	693	224	543	83	104	69
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	7 226	1 668	2 563	858	1 770	464	1 225	157	365	169
For sale only.....	750	142	428	127	102	48	78	5	100	14
For rent.....	916	108	397	185	274	97	137	10	33	24
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2 748	608	890	223	586	136	664	21	65	33
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	969	191	300	88	338	70	140	31	30	23
For migrant workers.....	15	4	3	1	1	—	7	—	—	1
Other vacant.....	1 828	615	545	234	469	113	199	90	137	74
Boarded up.....	165	21	82	49	60	7	2	4	—	3
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	674	183	124	26	167	113	200	21	27	58
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	521	72	62	30	165	146	222	8	32	21
Vacant condominium housing units.....	134	22	14	3	63	15	35	6	2	5
ROOMS										
1 room.....	852	199	321	87	181	45	151	18	35	22
2 rooms.....	1 776	482	543	206	403	101	348	47	103	37
3 rooms.....	5 003	1 147	1 762	742	1 091	298	1 003	100	159	82
4 rooms.....	13 388	2 831	4 842	1 744	3 177	879	2 538	279	407	270
5 rooms.....	20 825	4 290	7 585	1 989	5 068	1 843	3 882	483	637	537
6 rooms.....	10 087	2 024	3 771	1 299	2 473	921	1 819	277	368	189
7 rooms.....	3 174	611	1 264	514	778	322	521	91	141	51
8 or more rooms.....	1 460	269	673	301	326	137	192	37	77	20
Median, all housing units.....	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9
Median, all housing units.....	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 284	660	564	163	473	69	587	40	21	32
Renter-occupied housing units.....	508	95	180	96	118	23	115	9	4	16
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units.....	152	34	70	45	18	6	30	3	16	3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	46 149	10 184	15 301	4 503	11 521	3 677	9 143	1 120	1 501	793
1, attached.....	6 387	1 242	2 600	858	1 503	631	1 042	189	199	290
2.....	440	74	220	105	109	57	37	10	25	23
3 or 4.....	588	94	330	158	120	53	44	1	52	23
5 to 9.....	819	110	476	249	143	90	90	7	25	77
10 to 19.....	1 487	42	1 307	644	46	19	92	2	39	1
20 to 49.....	262	81	181	—	—	—	—	—	81	—
50 or more.....	239	—	239	119	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	46	5	26	12	14	5	1	—	—	—
Other.....	148	21	81	53	41	14	5	3	5	1
Occupied housing units.....	49 339	10 185	18 198	6 024	11 727	4 082	9 229	1 175	1 562	1 039
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	6 601	1 227	2 799	1 201	1 586	588	989	133	209	182
2 persons.....	10 981	1 992	4 386	1 500	2 719	946	1 884	239	347	237
3 persons.....	9 779	1 944	3 658	1 201	2 392	835	1 785	225	310	193
4 persons.....	9 881	2 164	3 466	983	2 283	752	1 968	235	321	206
5 persons.....	7 198	1 698	2 392	691	1 604	562	1 503	202	265	133
6 or more persons.....	4 899	1 160	1 496	448	1 143	399	1 100	141	110	88
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.22	3.46	3.02	2.76	3.15	3.11	3.48	3.46	3.23	3.02
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.28	3.56	2.99	2.58	3.17	3.06	3.58	3.56	3.13	3.07
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.09	3.09	3.08	2.99	3.11	3.22	3.11	3.10	3.40	2.92
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	43 130	8 666	16 386	5 491	10 276	3 644	7 802	1 005	1 420	929
1.01 to 1.50.....	4 733	1 182	1 357	407	1 077	327	1 117	135	103	94
1.51 or more.....	1 476	337	455	126	374	111	310	35	39	16
Mean.....	.69	.73	.65	.61	.68	.65	.74	.71	.65	.66
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	33 871	7 670	11 207	3 083	8 328	2 727	6 666	893	968	611
Less than \$20,000.....	13 780	3 467	3 637	1 134	3 352	718	3 324	359	223	191
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	9 925	2 220	3 147	659	2 712	942	1 846	302	244	199
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	5 858	1 194	2 253	573	1 483	723	928	143	257	144
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	2 620	507	1 271	417	466	209	376	56	160	53
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	830	139	444	146	163	72	84	17	21	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	538	82	288	84	97	43	71	4	16	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	184	45	83	31	35	13	21	4	3	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	74	6	47	19	11	3	10	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	37	5	25	12	1	1	6	2	2	—
\$300,000 or more.....	25	5	12	8	8	3	—	1	2	1
Median (dollars).....	25 000	22 600	31 700	32 300	25 000	34 400	20 100	24 400	41 100	31 400
Mean (dollars).....	33 290	30 300	39 600	41 700	31 400	37 500	27 900	31 500	46 100	36 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	12 057	1 791	6 018	2 585	2 573	1 179	1 675	207	512	372
No cash rent.....	2 642	493	1 018	304	634	217	507	75	102	67
Median contract rent (dollars).....	133	145	111	70	147	143	141	156	130	128
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	143	144	140	108	149	145	144	161	133	132

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguado Municipio—Con.				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Aguadillo Municipio	Aguadillo zona urbano, Aguadillo Municipio				
	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306	Tract 4307.98	Tract 4012.98	Tract 4006	Tract 4007	Tract 4008	Tract 4009	Tract 4010
All housing units.....	2 806	2 531	2 049	—	1 246	1 272	1 196	1 584	1 032	903
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	2 465	2 201	1 743	—	1 097	1 201	1 089	1 240	915	744
Owner-occupied housing units	2 256	1 923	1 486	—	842	761	540	774	556	454
Percent of occupied housing units	80.4	76.0	72.5	—	67.6	59.8	45.2	48.9	53.9	50.3
Renter-occupied housing units	209	278	257	—	255	440	549	466	359	290
Percent of occupied housing units	7.4	11.0	12.5	—	20.5	34.6	45.9	29.4	34.8	32.1
No cash rent.....	82	100	81	—	74	30	35	87	85	52
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	341	330	306	—	149	71	107	344	117	159
For sale only.....	8	6	9	—	11	14	10	53	16	17
For rent	13	16	12	—	21	24	21	60	33	30
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	137	210	142	—	84	8	48	93	9	53
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	33	25	49	—	18	7	19	20	19	20
For migrant workers	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	150	73	91	—	15	18	8	118	40	39
Boarded up.....	7	4	3	—	1	3	3	24	11	2
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	31	4	42	—	5	3	2	—	20	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	4	1	6	—	1	1	1	1	3	—
Vacant condominium housing units	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	55	39	30	—	33	12	7	37	15	14
2 rooms.....	119	118	63	—	43	31	18	74	35	33
3 rooms.....	306	303	192	—	102	133	68	236	112	119
4 rooms.....	760	612	503	—	243	172	201	524	361	280
5 rooms.....	963	906	764	—	476	313	347	422	331	283
6 rooms.....	451	404	335	—	242	354	304	184	130	122
7 rooms.....	111	107	110	—	89	168	152	66	25	35
8 or more rooms	41	42	52	—	18	89	99	41	23	17
Median, all housing units	4.7	4.7	4.8	—	4.9	5.4	5.4	4.3	4.5	4.5
Median, all housing units	4.6	4.6	4.8	—	4.8	5.4	5.5	4.4	4.5	4.5
Median, occupied housing units	4.7	4.8	4.9	—	5.0	5.5	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.7	4.8	4.9	—	5.1	5.7	5.9	4.5	4.7	4.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	4.5	4.7	—	4.7	5.1	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.3
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES										
Owner-occupied housing units	277	182	108	—	52	14	12	56	21	49
Renter-occupied housing units	24	28	14	—	11	6	3	30	9	35
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units	2	3	7	—	2	—	—	15	13	6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	2 520	2 311	1 939	—	1 083	955	692	1 306	417	747
1, attached	260	207	97	—	148	140	65	206	236	95
2	6	6	4	—	3	23	21	41	3	15
3 or 4	8	4	6	—	7	15	53	15	4	22
5 to 9	—	—	1	—	—	15	91	8	113	17
10 to 19	—	—	—	—	—	121	162	—	99	4
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	—
Mobile home or trailer	4	1	—	—	1	2	3	4	2	1
Other	8	2	2	—	4	1	5	4	39	2
Occupied housing units	2 465	2 201	1 743	—	1 097	1 201	1 089	1 240	915	744
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	274	216	213	—	152	165	165	396	146	187
2 persons.....	407	420	342	—	255	302	297	317	206	189
3 persons.....	472	407	337	—	199	254	232	195	202	139
4 persons.....	553	502	347	—	206	236	171	158	176	95
5 persons.....	415	389	294	—	160	152	122	109	112	88
6 or more persons	344	267	210	—	125	92	102	65	73	46
Median, occupied housing units	3.64	3.61	3.44	—	3.21	3.03	2.86	2.21	3.02	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.70	3.73	3.57	—	3.28	2.84	2.60	2.18	3.02	2.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.07	2.89	2.97	—	3.06	3.44	3.13	2.26	3.03	2.72
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 995	1 826	1 491	—	951	1 102	1 014	1 136	809	658
1.01 to 1.50	360	295	195	—	106	71	55	77	82	72
1.51 or more	110	80	57	—	40	28	20	27	24	14
Mean .....	.79	.77	.73	—	.69	.59	.57	.57	.69	.61
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	2 048	1 756	1 394	—	767	710	503	720	422	414
Less than \$20,000	1 193	897	604	—	332	93	86	495	154	281
\$20,000 to \$39,999	508	514	453	—	218	145	83	162	138	67
\$40,000 to \$59,999	216	215	219	—	122	206	92	39	77	42
\$60,000 to \$79,999	85	84	69	—	59	170	107	12	40	12
\$80,000 to \$99,999	22	24	26	—	18	61	49	5	5	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	16	16	14	—	14	25	42	3	1	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	6	6	7	—	3	7	18	1	4	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	—	1	—	—	3	10	1	1	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	2	2	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	16 300	19 600	23 100	—	23 400	50 300	55 700	13 400	30 000	13 200
Mean (dollars)	24 200	26 500	29 800	—	31 800	52 900	70 900	20 300	33 900	23 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	196	253	251	—	238	432	545	465	359	288
No cash rent.....	76	85	78	—	67	30	35	86	85	52
Median contract rent (dollars).....	140	152	159	—	163	60	60	101	80	119
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	144	152	167	—	180	127	109	113	95	130

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguadilla zona urbana, Aguadilla Municipio—Con		Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio						
	Tract 4011	Tract 4012.98 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002	Tract 4003	Tract 4004	Tract 4005	Tract 4012.98 (pt.)	Tract 4013
All housing units	895	—	1 832	539	919	1 406	2 386	1 246	3 133
TENURE									
Occupied housing units	835	—	1 515	477	782	1 250	2 138	1 097	2 806
Owner-occupied housing units	338	—	1 142	337	449	806	1 400	842	1 984
Percent of occupied housing units	37.8	—	62.3	62.5	48.9	57.3	58.7	67.6	63.3
Renter-occupied housing units	497	—	373	140	333	444	738	255	822
Percent of occupied housing units	55.5	—	20.4	26.0	36.2	31.6	30.9	20.5	26.2
No cash rent	16	—	77	13	194	50	76	74	150
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	60	—	317	62	137	156	248	149	327
For sale only	17	—	147	6	27	15	51	11	25
For rent	17	—	27	30	5	21	21	21	47
Rented or sold, not occupied	12	—	87	15	32	72	72	84	152
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	—	31	10	37	26	16	18	26
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	11	—	25	1	35	22	88	15	77
Boarded up	6	—	1	—	—	1	10	1	12
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	1	—	38	21	—	—	2	5	24
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	24	—	7	12	—	—	—	1	10
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	2	—	13	50	12	25	20	33	42
2 rooms	15	—	34	12	14	53	37	43	76
3 rooms	74	—	102	24	25	140	181	102	280
4 rooms	206	—	399	67	250	320	639	243	672
5 rooms	293	—	882	239	347	503	906	476	1 286
6 rooms	205	—	291	96	134	247	433	242	564
7 rooms	68	—	70	36	55	79	116	89	164
8 or more rooms	32	—	41	15	82	39	54	18	49
Median, all housing units	5.0	—	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9
Mean, all housing units	5.1	—	4.9	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.0	—	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	—	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.7	—	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.8
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES									
Owner-occupied housing units	11	—	53	20	1	39	58	52	83
Renter-occupied housing units	13	—	7	6	1	9	11	11	27
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units	11	—	10	—	—	1	3	2	4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1 detached	386	—	1 530	460	592	1 030	1 760	1 083	2 271
1 attached	116	—	178	12	305	162	218	148	428
2	2	—	9	13	9	15	3	3	50
3 or 4	49	—	12	6	6	48	61	7	16
5 to 9	5	—	80	13	—	28	56	—	35
10 to 19	258	—	17	34	5	113	286	—	206
20 to 49	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	2
Other	2	—	4	—	2	9	2	4	5
Occupied housing units	835	—	1 515	477	782	1 250	2 138	1 097	2 806
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	142	—	204	77	68	133	286	152	397
2 persons	189	—	379	117	186	251	543	255	650
3 persons	179	—	318	91	169	237	436	199	563
4 persons	147	—	299	97	200	274	442	206	538
5 persons	108	—	189	67	110	212	279	160	411
6 or more persons	70	—	126	28	49	143	152	125	247
Median, occupied housing units	2.98	—	3.05	2.99	3.31	3.51	3.05	3.21	3.13
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.77	—	3.02	3.28	3.32	3.36	3.05	3.28	3.14
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.14	—	3.10	2.31	3.29	3.76	3.06	3.06	3.12
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	772	—	1 383	446	714	1 041	1 956	951	2 502
1.01 to 1.50	50	—	100	24	44	151	145	106	230
1.51 or more	13	—	32	7	24	58	37	40	74
Mean .....	.62	—	.65	.62	.64	.74	.65	.69	.68
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	314	—	1 090	325	429	743	1 329	767	1 879
Less than \$20,000	25	—	310	56	11	232	407	332	568
\$20,000 to \$39,999	64	—	348	52	73	223	435	218	690
\$40,000 to \$59,999	117	—	263	89	158	133	254	122	400
\$60,000 to \$79,999	76	—	93	88	120	95	127	59	142
\$80,000 to \$99,999	19	—	36	26	34	32	51	18	44
\$100,000 to \$149,999	12	—	23	7	24	20	38	14	24
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	8	3	5	5	10	3	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	—	5	3	2	1	6	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	4	1	1	2	—	1	2
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	51 600	—	33 800	52 600	54 900	32 100	30 400	23 400	30 200
Mean (dollars)	53 100	—	39 300	52 600	61 200	39 500	38 400	31 800	34 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	496	—	360	139	329	435	728	238	816
No cash rent	16	—	77	12	193	46	73	67	149
Median contract rent (dollars)	60	—	157	198	270	60	60	163	159
Mean contract rent (dollars)	83	—	162	238	298	125	110	180	191

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio—Con.			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Isabela Municipio			Isabela zona urbano, Isabela Municipio	
	Tract 4014	Tract 4015.98	Tract 4206.98	Tract 4103	Tract 4104	Tract 4105	Tract 4102	Tract 4103 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 398	—	20	1 457	3 117	1 714	1 242	1 413
TENURE								
Occupied housing units.....	2 092	—	17	1 277	2 600	1 584	1 061	1 277
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 690	—	17	839	1 952	1 122	799	839
Percent of occupied housing units.....	70.5	—	85.0	57.6	62.6	65.5	64.3	59.4
Renter-occupied housing units.....	402	—	—	438	648	462	262	438
Percent of occupied housing units.....	16.8	—	—	30.1	20.8	27.0	21.1	31.0
No cash rent.....	104	—	—	61	218	61	81	61
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	306	—	3	180	517	130	181	136
For sale only.....	19	—	—	16	17	11	20	16
For rent.....	39	—	1	52	96	24	40	28
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	151	—	2	47	196	33	40	47
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	48	—	—	39	139	6	30	19
For migrant workers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	48	—	—	26	69	56	51	26
Boarded up.....	8	—	—	3	7	3	1	3
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	8	—	—	54	18	24	26	54
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	2	—	—	73	8	69	3	73
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	11	36	6	—	11
ROOMS								
1 room.....	39	—	—	17	48	9	23	11
2 rooms.....	67	—	1	37	141	19	35	37
3 rooms.....	163	—	3	98	308	90	95	93
4 rooms.....	506	—	2	264	726	267	335	248
5 rooms.....	953	—	4	606	1 048	771	489	595
6 rooms.....	455	—	10	253	597	406	168	250
7 rooms.....	141	—	—	119	172	96	77	118
8 or more rooms.....	74	—	—	63	77	56	20	61
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	—	5.5	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.8	5.0
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	—	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.7	5.1
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.0	—	5.6	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.1	—	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.7	—	—	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.8
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	95	—	—	13	97	19	29	13
Renter-occupied housing units.....	12	—	—	9	31	7	7	9
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units.....	5	—	—	4	6	1	2	2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	2 054	—	18	1 142	2 621	1 402	975	1 110
1, attached.....	289	—	2	252	343	119	248	252
2.....	13	—	—	38	48	12	2	38
3 or 4.....	16	—	—	7	46	47	4	7
5 to 9.....	15	—	—	2	48	88	1	2
10 to 19.....	2	—	—	—	4	41	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	7	—	—	1	5	2	2	1
Other.....	2	—	—	15	2	3	10	3
Occupied housing units.....	2 092	—	17	1 277	2 600	1 584	1 061	1 277
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	278	—	3	207	390	190	146	207
2 persons.....	500	—	5	333	635	370	233	333
3 persons.....	440	—	4	241	563	351	202	241
4 persons.....	425	—	2	230	483	322	181	230
5 persons.....	272	—	2	165	310	211	165	165
6 or more persons.....	177	—	1	101	219	140	134	101
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.11	—	2.63	2.91	2.99	3.16	3.25	2.91
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.17	—	2.63	2.74	2.98	3.09	3.34	2.74
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.86	—	—	3.23	3.00	3.30	2.96	3.23
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 886	—	16	1 175	2 304	1 425	893	1 175
1.01 to 1.50.....	149	—	1	81	213	127	114	81
1.51 or more.....	57	—	—	21	83	32	54	21
Mean.....	.65	—	.55	.61	.66	.64	.72	.61
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 547	—	15	775	1 796	1 044	755	775
Less than \$20,000.....	585	—	2	150	654	225	239	150
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	446	—	3	258	620	345	297	258
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	256	—	5	214	331	351	151	214
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	128	—	2	75	110	82	49	75
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	56	—	1	35	45	20	14	35
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	53	—	1	30	22	10	4	30
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	8	—	1	8	7	7	1	8
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	11	—	—	2	5	2	—	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	2	—	—	2	2	2	—	2
Median (dollars).....	26 800	—	48 800	39 000	26 900	37 600	27 500	39 000
Mean (dollars).....	37 400	—	55 900	45 200	33 000	39 500	31 800	45 200
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	388	—	—	432	601	457	253	432
No cash rent.....	97	—	—	60	184	58	76	60
Median contract rent (dollars).....	196	—	—	142	157	127	156	142
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	201	—	—	152	168	129	157	152

Table 2. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Isabela zona urbana: Isabela Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Isabela Municipio				
	Tract 4104 (pt.)	Tract 4105 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4103 (pt.)	Tract 4104 (pt.)	Tract 4105 (pt.)	Tract 4106
All housing units.....	779	1 112	1 617	44	2 338	602	1 681
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units.....	697	1 047	1 419	—	1 903	537	1 414
Owner-occupied housing units.....	515	730	1 152	—	1 437	392	1 177
Percent of occupied housing units.....	66.1	65.6	71.2	—	61.5	65.1	70.0
Renter-occupied housing units.....	182	317	267	—	466	145	237
Percent of occupied housing units.....	23.4	28.5	16.5	—	19.9	24.1	14.1
No cash rent.....	44	38	68	—	174	23	85
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units.....	82	65	198	44	435	65	267
For sale only.....	6	6	14	—	11	5	8
For rent.....	10	19	20	24	86	5	12
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	30	19	40	—	166	14	131
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	17	4	35	20	122	2	18
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant.....	19	17	89	—	50	39	97
Boarded up.....	2	1	6	—	5	2	36
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	10	23	17	—	8	1	4
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	2	68	7	—	6	1	1
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	4	3	—	36	2	—
ROOMS							
1 room.....	7	4	29	6	41	5	23
2 rooms.....	22	7	39	—	119	12	66
3 rooms.....	68	42	129	5	240	48	154
4 rooms.....	155	141	418	16	571	126	497
5 rooms.....	247	512	598	11	801	259	585
6 rooms.....	195	308	296	3	402	98	260
7 rooms.....	59	68	76	1	113	28	69
8 or more rooms.....	26	30	32	2	51	26	27
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.1	4.7	5.0	4.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.2	4.9	—	4.9	4.9	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.3	4.9	—	5.0	5.0	4.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.9	4.6	—	4.4	4.8	4.5
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES							
Owner-occupied housing units.....	19	8	46	—	78	11	156
Renter-occupied housing units.....	4	3	9	—	27	4	39
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units.....	1	1	1	2	5	—	1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1 detached.....	700	892	1 417	32	1 921	510	1 575
1 attached.....	66	65	188	—	277	54	90
2.....	12	5	4	—	36	7	3
3 or 4.....	—	42	4	—	46	5	2
5 to 9.....	—	87	2	—	48	1	1
10 to 19.....	—	19	—	—	4	22	1
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	1	1	—	4	1	2
Other.....	—	1	1	12	2	2	7
Occupied housing units.....	697	1 047	1 419	—	1 903	537	1 414
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person.....	112	123	181	—	278	67	189
2 persons.....	144	236	318	—	491	134	314
3 persons.....	166	226	315	—	397	125	269
4 persons.....	125	216	295	—	358	106	258
5 persons.....	83	149	177	—	227	62	220
6 or more persons.....	67	97	133	—	152	43	164
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.06	3.23	3.17	—	2.96	3.04	3.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.05	3.12	3.28	—	2.96	3.03	3.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.07	3.48	2.88	—	2.97	3.05	3.15
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less.....	627	949	1 241	—	1 677	476	1 204
1.01 to 1.50.....	57	75	127	—	156	52	158
1.51 or more.....	13	23	51	—	70	9	52
Mean.....	.64	.64	.69	—	.66	.65	.73
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	494	703	1 054	—	1 302	341	1 048
Less than \$20,000.....	211	118	467	—	443	107	669
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	150	237	323	—	470	108	293
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	82	276	150	—	249	75	59
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	33	52	62	—	77	30	20
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	12	11	25	—	33	9	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	5	4	21	—	17	6	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	3	5	—	6	4	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	1	—	—	5	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
Median (dollars).....	24 400	39 800	23 700	—	27 800	30 100	15 700
Mean (dollars).....	30 500	40 200	31 000	—	34 000	38 200	20 100
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	179	315	263	—	422	142	220
No cash rent.....	43	38	66	—	141	20	77
Median contract rent (dollars).....	151	96	150	—	160	150	121
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	160	122	160	—	172	146	121

Table 2. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Isabela Municipio—Con.		Moco Municipio						
	Tract 4107.98	Tract 4108.98	Tract 4201.98	Tract 4202.98	Tract 4203	Tract 4204	Tract 4205	Tract 4206.97	Tract 4206.98
All housing units.....	2 669	—	1 986	2 064	2 774	1 828	1 802	—	—
TENURE									
Occupied housing units.....	2 372	—	1 726	1 899	2 376	1 665	1 563	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 009	—	1 431	1 309	1 917	1 456	1 353	—	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	75.3	—	72.1	63.4	69.1	79.6	75.1	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	363	—	295	590	459	209	210	—	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	13.6	—	14.9	28.6	16.5	11.4	11.7	—	—
No cash rent.....	119	—	122	145	151	46	79	—	—
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	297	—	260	165	398	163	239	—	—
For sale only.....	16	—	19	8	14	18	19	—	—
For rent.....	30	—	10	36	47	18	26	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	99	—	167	88	272	55	82	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	71	—	20	15	35	12	58	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Other vacant.....	81	—	44	18	30	60	47	—	—
Boarded up.....	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	24	—	41	52	71	19	17	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	4	—	5	177	37	1	2	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	7	—	4	9	21	—	1	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	32	—	48	31	35	13	24	—	—
2 rooms.....	66	—	70	35	95	58	90	—	—
3 rooms.....	217	—	201	133	279	196	194	—	—
4 rooms.....	670	—	547	326	754	434	477	—	—
5 rooms.....	971	—	746	791	1 053	643	649	—	—
6 rooms.....	493	—	283	499	415	357	265	—	—
7 rooms.....	169	—	67	175	101	96	82	—	—
8 or more rooms.....	51	—	24	74	42	31	21	—	—
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	—	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.7	—	—
Mean, all housing units.....	4.8	—	4.6	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.9	—	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.7	—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.9	—	4.8	5.4	4.8	4.9	4.8	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.6	—	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.4	—	—
LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	113	—	214	31	120	71	151	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	16	—	39	16	34	10	16	—	—
Vacant-for-rent or vacant-for-sale-only housing units.....	3	—	6	2	14	4	4	—	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	2 389	—	1 803	1 521	2 424	1 765	1 630	—	—
1, attached.....	263	—	161	317	336	61	167	—	—
2.....	2	—	6	22	6	1	2	—	—
3 or 4.....	10	—	1	34	7	—	2	—	—
5 to 9.....	1	—	8	79	1	1	1	—	—
10 to 19.....	—	—	2	90	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other.....	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 372	—	1 726	1 899	2 376	1 665	1 563	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	283	—	207	228	283	124	147	—	—
2 persons.....	516	—	318	408	540	312	306	—	—
3 persons.....	451	—	308	378	476	315	308	—	—
4 persons.....	514	—	356	442	499	358	313	—	—
5 persons.....	356	—	269	297	372	298	267	—	—
6 or more persons.....	252	—	268	146	206	258	222	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.36	—	3.58	3.33	3.27	3.73	3.57	—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.39	—	3.68	3.37	3.35	3.82	3.69	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.17	—	3.18	3.25	3.00	3.07	2.96	—	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	2 034	—	1 390	1 742	2 077	1 341	1 252	—	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	257	—	259	129	249	239	241	—	—
1.51 or more.....	81	—	77	28	50	85	70	—	—
Mean.....	.71	—	.79	.65	.71	.79	.79	—	—
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 856	—	1 277	1 223	1 775	1 249	1 142	—	—
Less than \$20,000.....	948	—	742	240	961	686	695	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	576	—	362	301	517	364	302	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	227	—	121	380	203	133	91	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	68	—	37	193	59	47	40	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	18	—	9	43	15	10	7	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	9	—	3	39	17	8	4	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	7	—	2	16	2	1	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	2	—	—	7	—	—	3	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	19 600	—	17 100	42 900	18 600	18 300	15 800	—	—
Mean (dollars).....	26 100	—	22 800	47 100	24 800	23 900	22 200	—	—
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	347	—	275	587	439	195	179	—	—
No cash rent.....	113	—	111	145	142	41	68	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	146	—	143	135	147	127	142	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	150	—	152	139	150	139	139	—	—

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguadilla Municipio		Isabela Municipio		Moca Municipio		Aguada Municipio			
	Aguadilla, PR MSA	Aguada Municipio	Total	Aguadilla zona urbana	Total	Isabela zona urbana	Tract 4301.98	Tract 4302	Tract 4303	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	167 319	35 911	59 335	18 347	39 147	13 515	32 926	4 072	5 221	3 364
Born in Puerto Rico	151 134	32 621	52 863	16 788	35 826	12 455	29 824	3 705	4 641	3 037
Born elsewhere	16 185	3 290	6 472	1 559	3 321	1 060	3 102	367	580	327
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	42 468	9 626	14 181	4 179	9 677	3 408	8 984	1 022	1 354	827
Able to speak Spanish	41 734	9 508	13 939	4 114	9 489	3 311	8 798	1 015	1 334	823
Unable to speak English	29 383	7 464	8 538	2 742	6 994	2 260	6 387	732	911	658
Persons 18 years and over	110 692	23 073	40 373	12 743	26 287	9 058	20 959	2 717	3 413	2 224
Able to speak Spanish	108 858	22 808	39 640	12 590	25 772	8 899	20 638	2 684	3 399	2 195
Unable to speak English	56 333	13 098	17 246	5 704	14 360	4 188	11 629	1 635	1 586	1 147
Persons 18 years and over	1 834	265	733	153	515	159	321	33	14	29
Unable to speak English	1 361	177	455	120	447	137	282	24	3	18
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	137 410	29 029	49 508	15 537	32 351	11 258	26 522	3 340	4 243	2 754
Unable to read and write in any language	15 141	3 443	5 616	1 976	3 083	1 373	2 999	162	403	449
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	47 664	10 684	16 436	4 772	10 917	4 120	9 627	1 187	1 489	918
Preschool school	2 180	544	722	126	467	176	447	92	51	80
Public school	1 767	450	542	120	404	146	371	60	30	64
Elementary school	26 300	6 168	8 612	2 596	6 068	2 026	5 452	685	859	507
Public school	23 914	5 907	7 116	2 214	5 693	1 823	5 198	635	788	473
High school	11 344	2 519	4 010	1 221	2 647	1 105	2 168	259	335	217
Public school	10 509	2 390	3 539	1 057	2 509	1 017	2 071	253	278	213
College	7 840	1 453	3 092	829	1 735	813	1 560	151	244	114
Public college	3 993	694	1 547	344	975	496	777	57	125	47
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	91 035	18 809	33 403	10 587	21 783	7 503	17 040	2 201	2 878	1 882
Less than 7th grade	31 409	6 905	10 632	3 454	7 666	2 107	6 206	693	719	669
7th to 9th grade	14 789	3 200	5 522	1 779	3 372	1 149	2 695	422	465	312
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 240	1 685	2 485	926	1 785	707	1 285	164	194	241
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	19 067	3 459	7 024	2 556	5 030	1 878	3 554	489	723	278
Some college or associate degree	9 413	1 761	3 744	943	2 163	893	1 745	196	381	198
Bachelor's degree	7 256	1 450	3 127	972	1 460	604	1 219	209	287	146
Graduate or professional degree	1 861	349	869	257	307	165	336	28	109	38
Percent high school graduate or higher	41.3	37.3	44.2	41.8	41.1	47.2	40.2	41.9	52.1	35.1
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	101 902	21 715	36 719	11 022	23 746	8 263	19 722	2 493	3 152	2 025
With vocational training	7 360	1 378	2 898	703	1 788	461	1 296	281	163	157
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1 000 women 15 to 24 years	394	384	426	497	317	302	435	415	202	522
Children ever born per 1 000 women 25 to 34 years	1 857	1 963	1 714	1 789	1 862	1 873	1 972	1 792	2 332	1 818
Children ever born per 1 000 women 35 to 44 years	2 762	2 861	2 697	2 784	2 791	2 928	2 735	2 680	2 285	2 770
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	153 160	32 699	54 554	16 922	35 964	12 466	29 943	3 739	4 767	3 051
Same house	106 326	23 293	36 077	12 168	25 155	9 031	21 801	2 362	3 160	1 893
Different house in Puerto Rico	37 374	7 323	15 047	3 900	8 643	2 775	6 361	1 117	1 303	974
Central city of this MSA/MSA	9 172	2 880	8 443	2 528	196	10	253	134	34	41
Remainder of this MSA/MSA	22 477	6 255	4 239	941	7 146	2 363	4 837	905	1 187	868
Different MSA/MSA	4 103	304	1 740	291	1 021	334	858	27	49	61
Not in an MSA/MSA	1 622	304	625	140	280	68	413	51	33	61
Elsewhere	9 460	2 083	3 430	854	2 166	660	1 781	260	304	184
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	112 913	29 031	55 452	18 347	13 515	13 515	14 915	3 844	5 221	3 364
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	99 102	27 336	45 275	13 752	12 545	12 545	13 946	3 637	4 936	3 046
Rural	54 406	6 880	3 883	—	25 632	—	18 011	228	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	50 138	6 444	3 605	—	23 747	—	16 142	228	—	—
On farms	437	45	—	—	121	—	271	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	39 131	9 168	13 342	3 846	9 144	3 003	7 477	1 001	1 463	779
Car, truck, or van	31 117	7 395	10 264	2 464	7 088	2 201	6 370	788	1 091	520
Drove alone	25 229	6 047	8 536	2 143	5 564	1 725	5 082	669	872	440
Carpooled	5 888	1 348	1 728	321	1 524	476	1 288	119	219	80
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	3 082	510	1 332	603	849	304	391	55	73	28
Bus	259	34	92	20	71	19	62	5	7	—
Publica	2 791	470	1 219	574	773	280	329	50	60	28
Walked	3 096	834	1 134	589	748	360	380	85	244	185
Other means	1 042	206	405	126	239	47	192	58	28	5
Worked at home	794	223	207	64	220	91	144	15	27	41
Persons per car, truck, or van	1 12	1 11	1 10	1 07	1 13	1 14	1 12	1 09	1 12	1 09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	17.8	17.7	16.4	19.3	19.5	21.3	17.7	15.5	17.0
Departure time for work										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 702	750	703	174	599	167	650	53	109	60
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	11 901	2 891	3 379	739	3 313	995	2 318	382	371	229
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	13 705	2 879	5 392	1 598	2 841	964	2 593	284	582	259
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	3 550	808	1 349	559	791	289	602	105	223	96
All other times	6 479	1 617	2 312	712	1 380	497	1 170	162	151	94
Worked in MSA of residence	32 635	6 980	12 002	3 512	7 939	2 695	5 714	795	1 259	645
Aguadilla zona urbana	15 153	1 334	10 302	3 250	1 536	575	1 981	239	240	144
Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio	474	—	382	5	27	6	77	—	8	—
Aguada zona urbana	5 766	5 082	354	84	118	36	212	479	936	436
Remainder of Aguada Municipio	241	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	36	30
Moca zona urbana	3 417	221	473	110	129	24	2 594	52	33	16
Remainder of Moca Municipio	645	—	—	—	—	—	646	—	—	—
Isabela zona urbana	6 641	94	484	63	5 885	2 026	178	6	6	19
Remainder of Isabela Municipio	277	—	7	—	244	28	26	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	6 496	2 188	1 340	334	1 205	308	1 763	206	204	134
Mayaguez zona urbana	2 608	1 126	561	136	211	87	710	112	93	65
Remainder of Mayaguez Municipio	—	—	11	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Atasco zona urbana	698	351	149	49	15	4	183	30	34	24
Remainder of Atasco Municipio	11	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Hormigueros Municipio	44	21	11	—	6	—	6	—	—	—
San German Municipio	68	24	32	7	—	—	12	6	—	—
Cabo Rojo Municipio	23	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—
Arrecibo, PR MSA	778	46	132	23	505	129	459	7	26	7
Rincon zona urbana	515	459	23	5	16	—	17	20	29	17
Remainder of Rincon Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Sebastian zona urbana	799	34	171	62	168	—	426	17	—	—
Remainder of San Sebastian Municipio	12	—	—	—	5	—	7	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	922	127	250	52	279	88	266	14	22	21

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguada Municipio—Can.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Aguadilla Municipio	Aguadilla zona urbana, Aguadilla Municipio				
	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306	Tract 4307.98		Tract 4006	Tract 4007	Tract 4008	Tract 4009	Tract 4010
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	9 106	7 998	6 150	—	3 709	3 775	3 553	3 333	2 927	2 201
Born in Puerto Rico	8 488	7 325	5 425	—	3 389	3 404	3 151	3 095	2 727	1 960
Born elsewhere	618	673	725	—	320	371	402	238	200	241
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH										
Persons 5 to 17 years	2 633	2 228	1 562	—	908	794	892	691	671	549
Able to speak Spanish	2 593	2 194	1 549	—	898	789	876	691	651	543
Unable to speak English	2 062	1 870	1 231	—	560	395	584	568	509	363
Unable to speak Spanish	40	34	13	—	10	5	16	—	20	6
Unable to speak English	34	34	13	—	10	5	16	—	20	6
Persons 18 years and over	5 637	5 019	4 063	—	2 528	2 684	2 394	2 434	1 961	1 518
Able to speak Spanish	5 582	4 966	3 982	—	2 503	2 655	2 350	2 403	1 931	1 504
Unable to speak English	3 274	2 960	2 496	—	1 260	880	974	1 310	1 038	663
Unable to speak Spanish	55	53	81	—	25	29	44	31	30	14
Unable to speak English	47	31	54	—	19	29	30	31	16	14
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE										
Persons 10 years and over	7 329	6 321	5 042	—	3 152	3 205	3 034	2 941	2 355	1 880
Unable to read and write in any language	1 005	1 019	405	—	514	866	274	357	195	212
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 799	2 388	1 903	—	1 026	964	1 050	707	792	593
Preprimary school	131	83	107	—	27	51	14	7	28	14
Public school	118	78	100	—	13	45	14	7	28	14
Elementary school	1 724	1 406	987	—	564	495	571	356	440	367
Public school	1 686	1 372	953	—	496	414	428	349	389	367
High school	622	614	472	—	238	234	261	253	187	148
Public school	605	575	466	—	213	186	217	245	178	148
College	322	285	337	—	197	184	204	91	137	64
Public college	137	140	188	—	111	84	109	32	58	16
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 505	4 091	3 252	—	2 068	2 299	1 898	2 077	1 583	1 285
Less than 7th grade	1 861	1 662	1 301	—	735	510	574	868	543	595
7th to 9th grade	835	660	506	—	318	368	216	471	332	131
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	370	516	200	—	88	83	138	310	143	133
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	676	615	678	—	464	589	382	282	355	308
Same college or associate degree	392	295	299	—	157	329	192	43	131	59
Bachelor's degree	276	291	241	—	233	360	280	79	79	42
Graduate or professional degree	95	52	27	—	77	60	116	24	—	17
Percent high school graduate or higher	31.9	30.6	38.3	—	45.0	58.2	51.1	20.6	35.7	33.2
VOCATIONAL TRAINING										
Persons 16 to 64 years	5 415	4 787	3 843	—	2 327	2 334	2 186	1 961	1 755	1 240
With vocational training	402	219	156	—	237	149	143	131	117	62
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	416	372	395	—	216	424	439	488	573	625
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 985	1 785	2 093	—	1 648	1 624	1 697	2 454	1 393	1 878
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 281	3 027	2 745	—	2 809	2 491	2 977	2 990	2 562	3 493
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	8 270	7 247	5 625	—	3 436	3 478	3 286	3 125	2 632	2 067
Same house	6 368	5 464	4 046	—	2 358	2 722	2 463	1 788	2 106	1 468
Different house in Puerto Rico	1 483	1 432	1 014	—	878	590	648	1 126	464	425
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	38	10	23	—	445	522	407	743	275	217
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 212	1 258	825	—	335	44	143	248	170	159
Different MSA/PMSA	201	127	76	—	72	19	46	106	14	36
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	32	37	90	—	26	5	52	29	5	13
Elsewhere	419	351	565	—	200	166	175	211	62	174
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban	7 967	4 762	3 873	—	2 481	3 775	3 553	3 333	2 927	2 201
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	7 515	4 515	3 687	—	2 410	3 259	2 109	3 107	1 862	2 122
Rural	1 139	3 236	2 277	—	1 228	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	1 025	3 144	2 247	—	1 131	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 304	2 086	1 535	—	999	1 065	746	552	499	377
Car, truck, or van	2 017	1 734	1 245	—	817	795	570	260	307	131
Drove alone	1 625	1 405	1 036	—	689	718	481	204	277	113
Carpooled	392	329	209	—	128	77	89	56	30	18
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	149	134	71	—	74	138	115	150	60	39
Bus	—	22	—	—	14	13	—	—	—	—
Pública	149	112	71	—	60	125	115	141	60	39
Walked	76	116	128	—	75	62	38	117	92	192
Other means	38	33	44	—	21	64	23	—	34	—
Worked at home	24	69	47	—	12	6	—	25	6	15
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.13	1.11	—	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.05	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.7	19.1	19.0	—	19.7	14.6	17.1	16.4	17.3	14.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	189	204	135	—	49	40	26	47	21	28
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	734	622	553	—	299	184	120	149	124	98
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	640	624	490	—	380	531	359	142	159	87
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	132	182	70	—	82	115	84	46	101	103
All other times	585	385	240	—	177	189	157	143	88	46
Worked in MSA of residence	1 753	1 435	1 093	—	876	981	642	508	478	356
Aguadilla zona urbana	329	250	132	—	694	940	598	449	436	311
Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	5	—	—
Aguada zona urbana	1 302	1 058	871	—	56	35	26	—	5	7
Remainder of Aguada Municipio	34	75	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maca zona urbana	66	28	26	—	91	—	12	45	4	38
Remainder of Maca Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isabela zona urbana	22	24	17	—	23	6	6	9	33	—
Remainder of Isabela Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	551	651	442	—	123	84	104	44	21	21
Mayagüez zona urbana	317	372	167	—	75	17	36	32	16	8
Remainder of Mayagüez Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Añasca zona urbana	119	106	38	—	14	18	18	—	—	13
Remainder of Añasca Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hermigueros Municipio	14	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Germán Municipio	14	4	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Cabo Raja Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arecibo, PR MSA	—	—	6	—	7	7	16	—	—	—
Rincón zona urbana	59	133	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Rincón Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Sebastián zona urbana	17	—	—	—	13	18	15	12	5	—
Remainder of San Sebastián Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	11	36	23	—	14	17	19	—	—	—

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability: see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguadilla zona urbana, Aguadilla Municipio—Con		Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio						
	Tract 4011	Tract 4012 98 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002	Tract 4003	Tract 4004	Tract 4005	Tract 4012 98 (pt.)	Tract 4013
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 558	—	4 933	1 463	2 978	4 503	6 900	3 709	9 227
Born in Puerto Rico	2 451	—	4 403	1 200	2 081	4 114	6 127	3 389	8 178
Born elsewhere	107	—	530	263	897	389	773	320	1 049
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH									
Persons 5 to 17 years	582	—	1 048	428	846	1 200	1 649	908	2 309
Able to speak Spanish	564	—	1 033	428	799	1 187	1 617	898	2 277
Unable to speak English	323	—	579	101	205	904	1 108	560	1 263
Unable to speak Spanish	18	—	15	—	47	13	32	10	32
Unable to speak English	11	—	15	—	5	13	32	10	24
Persons 18 years and over	1 752	—	3 471	912	1 867	2 899	4 651	2 528	6 151
Able to speak Spanish	1 747	—	3 446	891	1 696	2 853	4 546	2 503	6 001
Unable to speak English	839	—	1 404	148	314	1 525	2 049	1 260	2 617
Unable to speak Spanish	5	—	25	21	171	46	105	25	150
Unable to speak English	—	—	11	—	7	46	94	19	130
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE									
Persons 10 years and over	2 122	—	4 063	1 155	2 483	3 584	5 752	3 152	7 723
Unable to read and write in any language	72	—	825	12	11	182	463	514	1 106
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	666	—	1 322	541	1 381	1 004	1 831	1 026	2 768
Preprimary school	12	—	101	25	61	118	77	27	97
Public school	12	—	101	6	5	90	65	13	78
Elementary school	367	—	664	321	458	575	1 065	564	1 358
Public school	267	—	628	116	186	530	930	496	1 267
High school	138	—	297	65	424	193	387	238	782
Public school	83	—	266	43	341	183	345	213	743
College	149	—	260	130	438	118	302	197	531
Public college	45	—	91	47	332	46	140	111	305
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 445	—	2 846	805	1 371	2 330	3 851	2 068	5 201
Less than 7th grade	364	—	1 014	108	21	921	1 356	735	1 635
7th to 9th grade	261	—	554	76	49	367	660	314	940
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	119	—	198	64	14	183	297	88	352
High school graduate, includes equivalency	340	—	556	87	245	479	809	464	1 317
Some college or associate degree	189	—	261	166	540	218	410	157	601
Bachelor's degree	132	—	169	227	343	143	255	233	298
Graduate or professional degree	40	—	94	77	159	19	64	77	58
Percent high school graduate or higher	48.5	—	37.9	69.2	93.9	36.9	39.9	45.0	43.7
VOCATIONAL TRAINING									
Persons 16 to 64 years	1 546	—	3 111	864	2 052	2 752	4 242	2 327	5 613
With vocational training	101	—	324	68	253	296	299	237	332
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1 000 women 15 to 24 years	515	—	457	106	290	633	549	216	399
Children ever born per 1 000 women 25 to 34 years	1 936	—	1 887	1 532	1 644	2 019	1 622	1 648	1 766
Children ever born per 1 000 women 35 to 44 years	2 353	—	2 638	2 963	2 123	3 173	2 502	2 809	2 832
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 334	—	4 519	1 340	2 713	4 099	6 300	3 436	8 460
Same house	1 621	—	2 528	960	1 006	2 340	4 295	2 358	5 891
Different house in Puerto Rico	647	—	1 601	364	1 134	1 610	1 716	878	1 943
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	364	—	1 043	132	261	1 346	759	445	1 078
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	177	—	371	158	257	180	694	335	717
Different MSA/PMSA	70	—	113	55	513	72	164	72	127
Not in an MSA/PMSA	36	—	74	19	103	12	99	26	21
Elsewhere	66	—	390	16	573	149	289	200	626
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban	2 558	—	4 480	1 463	2 978	4 503	6 900	2 481	8 418
In housing units or properties of less than 3 cuerdas	1 293	—	4 121	1 371	2 584	3 531	5 418	2 410	6 837
Rural	—	—	453	—	—	—	—	1 228	809
In housing units or properties of less than 3 cuerdas	—	—	453	—	—	—	—	1 131	786
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	607	—	1 159	467	958	917	1 405	999	1 877
Car, truck, or van	401	—	954	436	846	683	1 080	817	1 581
Drive alone	350	—	743	358	723	613	828	689	1 316
Carpooled	51	—	211	78	123	70	252	128	265
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	101	—	80	13	6	112	158	74	139
Bus	7	—	17	—	6	8	21	14	—
Public	94	—	63	13	—	104	137	60	134
Walked	88	—	87	—	10	96	107	75	80
Other means	5	—	13	13	91	26	27	21	60
Worked at home	12	—	25	5	5	—	33	12	17
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	—	1.13	1.12	1.09	1.06	1.14	1.10	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.7	—	18.0	21.1	18.1	16.9	17.3	19.7	18.3
Departure time for work									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	12	—	59	8	26	77	135	49	86
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	64	—	309	110	215	215	386	299	550
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	320	—	487	263	462	345	463	380	801
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	110	—	103	27	87	81	127	82	127
All other times	89	—	176	54	163	199	261	177	296
Worked in MSA of residence	547	—	1 068	381	832	811	1 265	876	1 715
Aguadilla zona urbana	516	—	822	295	744	738	1 086	694	1 471
Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio	—	—	144	27	16	11	44	12	45
Aguada zona urbana	11	—	30	6	34	14	59	56	54
Remainder of Aguada Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moca zona urbana	11	—	6	40	14	31	26	91	101
Remainder of Moca Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isabela zona urbana	9	—	66	13	24	17	43	23	44
Remainder of Isabela Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	60	—	91	86	126	106	140	123	162
Mayaguez zona urbana	27	—	41	16	56	45	69	75	77
Remainder of Mayaguez Municipio	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atascu zona urbana	—	—	—	30	—	5	15	14	17
Remainder of Atascu Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mamigueras Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
San German Municipio	—	—	—	7	11	—	7	—	—
Cabo Rojo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arecibo zone MSA	—	—	21	7	—	9	13	7	34
Rincón zona urbana	5	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	7
Remainder of Rincón Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Sebastián zona urbana	2	—	6	—	10	21	15	13	7
Remainder of San Sebastián Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	6	—	2	21	49	15	15	14	20

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio—Con.			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Isabela Municipio			Isabela zona urbana, Isabela Municipio	
	Tract 4014	Tract 4015.98	Tract 4206.98	Tract 4103	Tract 4104	Tract 4105	Tract 4102	Tract 4103 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	7 228	—	47	4 017	8 321	5 250	3 691	4 017
Born in Puerto Rico	6 541	—	42	3 780	7 558	4 745	3 349	3 780
Born elsewhere	687	—	5	237	763	505	342	237
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH								
Persons 5 to 17 years	1 606	—	8	983	1 815	1 430	980	983
Able to speak Spanish	1 578	—	8	915	1 768	1 413	980	915
Unable to speak English	1 076	—	—	569	1 217	1 018	678	569
Unable to speak Spanish	28	—	—	68	47	17	—	68
Unable to speak English	22	—	—	62	37	17	—	62
Persons 18 years and over	5 112	—	39	2 749	5 933	3 406	2 405	2 749
Able to speak Spanish	5 075	—	39	2 688	5 834	3 347	2 369	2 688
Unable to speak English	2 225	—	—	1 142	2 981	1 505	1 249	1 142
Unable to speak Spanish	37	—	—	61	99	59	36	61
Unable to speak English	28	—	—	53	83	42	29	53
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE								
Persons 10 years and over	6 012	—	47	3 335	7 093	4 374	3 056	3 335
Unable to read and write in any language	527	—	—	284	796	488	231	284
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 775	—	16	1 482	1 937	1 659	1 016	1 482
Preprimary school	90	—	—	26	55	54	87	26
Public school	64	—	—	19	49	36	82	19
Elementary school	1 003	—	8	593	1 101	902	515	593
Public school	749	—	—	502	1 041	789	499	502
High school	403	—	—	436	443	403	286	436
Public school	348	—	—	398	422	383	256	398
College	279	—	8	427	338	300	128	427
Public college	123	—	8	312	134	192	32	312
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	4 318	—	26	2 325	4 924	2 788	1 999	2 325
Less than 7th grade	1 388	—	—	529	1 651	788	746	529
7th to 9th grade	772	—	11	341	853	338	373	341
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	363	—	—	266	390	223	166	266
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	796	—	15	553	1 148	798	452	553
Some college or associate degree	448	—	—	272	475	379	160	272
Bachelor's degree	487	—	—	275	310	236	81	275
Graduate or professional degree	64	—	—	89	97	26	21	89
Percent high school graduate or higher	41.6	—	57.7	51.1	41.2	51.6	35.7	51.1
VOCATIONAL TRAINING								
Persons 16 to 64 years	4 697	—	39	2 365	5 220	3 269	2 244	2 365
With vocational training	386	—	—	56	253	256	212	56
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	271	—	—	349	250	217	429	349
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 387	—	—	1 908	1 866	1 962	2 000	1 908
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 442	—	—	2 816	2 787	2 597	3 278	2 816
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	6 718	—	47	3 732	7 748	4 836	3 385	3 732
Same house	4 484	—	47	2 968	5 412	3 261	2 415	2 968
Different house in Puerto Rico	1 901	—	—	650	1 794	1 279	756	650
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	851	—	—	—	63	10	10	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	586	—	—	588	1 363	1 113	698	588
Different MSA/PMSA	333	—	—	50	309	89	42	50
Not in an MSA/PMSA	131	—	—	12	59	67	6	12
Elsewhere	333	—	—	114	542	296	214	114
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban	5 882	—	—	4 017	2 231	3 576	3 691	4 017
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	5 251	—	—	3 944	2 130	2 870	3 601	3 944
Rural	1 346	—	47	—	6 090	1 674	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	1 188	—	47	—	5 502	1 535	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 710	—	4	753	2 051	1 393	758	753
Car, truck, or van	1 399	—	4	606	1 614	1 075	464	606
Drove alone	1 119	—	4	549	1 342	702	337	549
Carpooled	280	—	—	57	272	373	127	57
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	147	—	—	17	208	137	102	17
Bus	6	—	—	—	28	14	12	—
Public	134	—	—	17	180	123	85	17
Walked	90	—	—	88	150	135	141	88
Other means	28	—	—	31	37	13	16	31
Worked at home	46	—	—	11	42	33	35	11
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.13	—	1.00	1.06	1.09	1.25	1.16	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.1	—	20.0	21.5	19.0	18.1	18.1	21.5
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	89	—	—	24	134	115	31	24
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	552	—	4	183	658	430	339	183
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	593	—	—	318	707	424	170	318
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	156	—	—	67	130	150	78	67
All other times	274	—	—	150	380	241	105	150
Worked in MSA of residence	1 538	—	4	653	1 823	1 251	704	653
Aguadilla zona urbana	1 198	—	4	153	489	231	99	153
Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio	78	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Aguada zona urbana	17	—	—	12	26	11	13	12
Remainder of Aguada Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maca zona urbana	54	—	—	12	20	5	7	12
Remainder of Maca Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isabela zona urbana	191	—	—	476	1 213	993	557	476
Remainder of Isabela Municipio	—	—	—	—	60	11	28	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	172	—	—	100	228	142	54	100
Mayagüez zona urbana	46	—	—	39	74	26	—	39
Remainder of Mayagüez Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Añasco zona urbana	19	—	—	4	—	6	—	4
Remainder of Añasco Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hormigueros Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
San Germán Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cabo Raja Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arecibo, PR MSA	18	—	—	34	105	56	37	34
Rincón zona urbana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Rincón Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Sebastián zona urbana	37	—	—	—	11	5	—	—
Remainder of San Sebastián Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	52	—	—	23	38	43	17	23

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability: see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Isabela zona urbana, Isabela Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Isabela Municipio				
	Tract 4104 (pt.)	Tract 4105 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4103 (pt.)	Tract 4104 (pt.)	Tract 4105 (pt.)	Tract 4106
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	2 231	3 576	4 607	—	6 090	1 674	5 073
Born in Puerto Rico	2 081	3 245	4 081	—	5 477	1 500	4 852
Born elsewhere	150	331	526	—	613	174	221
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH							
Persons 5 to 17 years	504	941	1 105	—	1 311	489	1 283
Able to speak Spanish	485	931	1 096	—	1 283	432	1 276
Unable to speak English	347	666	895	—	870	352	1 051
Persons 18 years and over	1 596	2 308	3 095	—	4 337	1 098	3 335
Able to speak Spanish	1 559	2 283	3 021	—	4 275	1 064	3 187
Unable to speak English	855	942	1 864	—	2 126	563	2 329
Persons 18 years and over	37	25	74	—	62	34	148
Unable to speak English	37	18	54	—	46	24	148
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE							
Persons 10 years and over	1 931	2 936	3 748	—	5 162	1 438	4 094
Unable to read and write in any language	439	419	217	—	357	69	588
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	521	1 101	1 223	—	1 416	558	1 390
Preprimary school	15	48	45	—	40	6	21
Public school	9	36	45	—	40	—	13
Elementary school	320	598	769	—	781	304	888
Public school	316	506	743	—	725	283	874
High school	135	248	258	—	308	155	289
Public school	135	228	241	—	287	155	289
College	51	207	151	—	287	93	192
Public college	24	128	94	—	110	64	116
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 306	1 873	2 574	—	3 618	915	2 785
Less than 7th grade	369	463	889	—	1 282	325	1 389
7th to 9th grade	210	225	409	—	643	113	299
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	129	146	202	—	261	77	232
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	323	550	553	—	825	248	519
Some college or associate degree	161	300	316	—	314	79	205
Bachelor's degree	78	170	180	—	232	66	126
Graduate or professional degree	36	19	25	—	61	7	15
Percent high school graduate or higher	45.8	55.5	41.7	—	39.6	43.7	31.1
VOCATIONAL TRAINING							
Persons 16 to 64 years	1 398	2 256	2 783	—	3 822	1 013	2 985
With vocational training	65	128	327	—	188	128	174
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	154	214	331	—	281	224	306
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 340	2 007	1 946	—	2 033	1 847	1 803
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 808	2 825	2 637	—	2 779	2 201	2 893
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	2 100	3 249	4 200	—	5 648	1 587	4 618
Same house	1 472	2 176	2 571	—	3 940	1 085	3 447
Different house in Puerto Rico	498	871	1 358	—	1 296	408	972
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	39	—	63	10	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	316	761	1 176	—	1 047	352	743
Different MSA/PMSA	182	60	132	—	127	29	142
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	50	11	—	59	17	87
Elsewhere	130	202	271	—	412	94	199
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban	2 231	3 576	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	2 130	2 870	—	—	—	—	—
Rural	—	—	4 607	—	6 090	1 674	5 073
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdas	—	—	4 357	—	5 502	1 535	4 555
On farms	—	—	58	—	49	—	5
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	531	961	1 159	—	1 520	432	1 043
Car, truck, or van	399	732	943	—	1 215	343	849
Drive alone	352	487	735	—	990	215	676
Carpooled	47	245	208	—	225	128	173
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	82	103	143	—	126	34	21
Bus	—	7	6	—	28	7	—
Public	82	96	137	—	98	27	21
Walked	27	104	34	—	123	31	81
Other means	—	—	22	—	37	13	80
Worked at home	23	22	17	—	19	11	12
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.24	1.14	—	1.10	1.27	1.13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.9	18.2	20.9	—	18.4	17.8	23.3
Departure time for work:							
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	31	81	84	—	103	34	95
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	222	251	330	—	436	179	449
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	163	313	468	—	544	111	243
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	35	109	124	—	95	41	83
All other times	57	185	136	—	323	56	161
Worked in MSA of residence	454	884	937	—	1 369	367	803
Aguadilla zona urbana	149	174	131	—	340	57	185
Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio	6	—	—	—	9	—	—
Aguada zona urbana	6	5	22	—	20	6	24
Remainder of Aguada Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moca zona urbana	—	5	25	—	20	—	10
Remainder of Moca Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Isabela zona urbana	293	700	736	—	920	293	538
Remainder of Isabela Municipio	—	—	23	—	60	11	46
Worked outside MSA of residence	77	77	222	—	151	65	240
Mayaguez zona urbana	22	26	13	—	52	—	21
Remainder of Mayaguez Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alexico zona urbana	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Remainder of Alexico Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hormigueros Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
San German Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cabo Rojo Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arribo, PR MSA	28	30	121	—	77	26	70
Rincon zona urbana	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Rincon Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Sebastian zona urbana	—	—	26	—	11	5	98
Remainder of San Sebastian Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Worked elsewhere	27	21	52	—	11	22	46

Table 3. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Isabela Municipio—Con.		Moca Municipio						
	Tract 4107.98	Tract 4108.98	Tract 4201.98	Tract 4202.98	Tract 4203	Tract 4204	Tract 4205	Tract 4206.97	Tract 4206.98
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	8 188	—	6 496	6 365	7 849	6 414	5 802	—	—
Born in Puerto Rico	7 461	—	5 963	5 652	6 875	6 019	5 315	—	—
Born elsewhere	727	—	533	713	974	395	487	—	—
ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH									
Persons 5 to 17 years	2 081	—	1 986	1 641	1 879	1 816	1 662	—	—
Able to speak Spanish	2 041	—	1 906	1 610	1 845	1 810	1 627	—	—
Unable to speak English	1 566	—	1 513	925	1 194	1 456	1 299	—	—
Unable to speak Spanish	40	—	80	31	34	6	35	—	—
Unable to speak English	18	—	80	23	22	—	28	—	—
Persons 18 years and over	5 364	—	3 879	4 193	5 286	3 985	3 616	—	—
Able to speak Spanish	5 326	—	3 767	4 140	5 199	3 968	3 564	—	—
Unable to speak English	3 290	—	2 443	1 439	2 876	2 749	2 122	—	—
Unable to speak Spanish	38	—	112	53	87	17	52	—	—
Unable to speak English	38	—	108	41	70	17	46	—	—
ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE									
Persons 10 years and over	6 651	—	5 076	5 211	6 420	5 196	4 619	—	—
Unable to read and write in any language	479	—	374	368	1 025	332	900	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 210	—	1 847	1 982	2 120	1 922	1 756	—	—
Preprimary school	179	—	111	80	115	54	87	—	—
Public school	160	—	88	64	89	54	76	—	—
Elementary school	1 300	—	1 122	1 053	1 162	1 078	1 037	—	—
Public school	1 245	—	1 113	943	1 105	1 025	1 012	—	—
High school	532	—	389	467	469	499	344	—	—
Public school	520	—	370	431	469	469	332	—	—
College	199	—	225	382	374	291	288	—	—
Public college	95	—	64	128	172	233	180	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	4 388	—	3 182	3 565	4 266	3 116	2 911	—	—
Less than 7th grade	1 674	—	1 351	722	1 661	1 260	1 212	—	—
7th to 9th grade	759	—	599	454	627	493	522	—	—
10th to 12th grade, no diploma	306	—	228	416	263	188	190	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 007	—	532	891	979	630	522	—	—
Some college or associate degree	356	—	329	508	458	235	215	—	—
Bachelor's degree	252	—	122	449	210	248	190	—	—
Graduate or professional degree	34	—	21	125	68	62	60	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	37.6	—	31.6	55.3	40.2	37.7	33.9	—	—
VOCATIONAL TRAINING									
Persons 16 to 64 years	4 880	—	3 607	3 906	4 846	3 932	3 431	—	—
With vocational training	510	—	183	446	376	173	118	—	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	394	—	567	280	424	417	456	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 693	—	2 028	2 124	1 774	1 925	2 078	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 768	—	2 893	2 449	2 688	2 896	2 795	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	7 445	—	5 865	5 834	7 165	5 801	5 278	—	—
Some house	5 081	—	4 309	4 032	4 953	4 412	4 095	—	—
Different house in Puerto Rico	1 834	—	1 270	1 340	1 693	1 062	996	—	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	74	—	69	70	106	8	—	—	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 465	—	940	1 090	1 250	838	719	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	257	—	93	151	204	148	262	—	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	38	—	168	29	133	68	15	—	—
Elsewhere	530	—	286	462	519	327	187	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban	—	—	3 945	5 464	4 860	49	597	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	—	—	3 940	4 668	4 746	37	555	—	—
Rural	8 188	—	2 551	901	2 989	6 365	5 205	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 3 cuerdos	7 798	—	2 132	823	2 840	5 705	4 642	—	—
On farms	9	—	108	—	—	79	84	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 987	—	1 165	1 831	1 771	1 507	1 203	—	—
Car, truck, or van	1 537	—	989	1 518	1 519	1 308	1 036	—	—
Drove alone	1 223	—	749	1 259	1 197	1 036	841	—	—
Carpooled	314	—	240	259	322	272	195	—	—
Public transportation (incl. taxi and ferryboat)	221	—	81	93	109	67	41	—	—
Bus	11	—	5	19	14	18	6	—	—
Public	210	—	76	79	90	49	35	—	—
Walked	119	—	55	176	27	60	62	—	—
Other means	40	—	16	37	86	19	34	—	—
Worked at home	70	—	24	7	30	53	30	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.13	—	1.16	1.10	1.13	1.13	1.13	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.7	—	21.4	19.4	21.3	24.3	20.7	—	—
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	116	—	129	107	119	147	148	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	924	—	387	483	626	490	332	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	511	—	372	728	620	493	380	—	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	159	—	71	199	127	138	67	—	—
All other times	207	—	182	307	249	186	246	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 768	—	1 006	1 499	1 348	1 086	775	—	—
Aguadilla zona urbana	248	—	460	599	504	222	196	—	—
Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio	12	—	16	—	12	—	27	—	—
Aguado zona urbano	10	—	19	73	32	42	46	—	—
Remainder of Aguado Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moca zona urbana	50	—	281	815	653	531	314	—	—
Remainder of Moca Municipio	—	—	127	6	97	242	174	—	—
Isabela zona urbana	1 372	—	77	6	50	27	18	—	—
Remainder of Isabela Municipio	76	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	219	—	159	332	423	421	428	—	—
Moyagüez zona urbano	38	—	39	154	191	119	207	—	—
Remainder of Mayagüez Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Añasco zona urbano	5	—	16	8	37	46	76	—	—
Remainder of Añasco Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Hermigueros Municipio	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Germán Municipio	—	—	—	8	—	4	—	—	—
Cabo Raja Municipio	—	—	—	10	—	13	—	—	—
Arecibo, PR MSA	82	—	25	6	29	35	—	—	—
Rincón zona urbana	6	—	—	12	5	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Rincón Municipio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Sebastián zona urbano	28	—	32	63	121	158	52	—	—
Remainder of San Sebastián Municipio	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	60	—	41	71	33	46	75	—	—

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguadilla Municipio		Isabela Municipio		Aguado Municipio					
	Aguadilla PR MSA	Aguado Municipio	Total	Aguadilla zona urbana	Total	Isabela zona urbana	Moca Municipio	Tract 4301.98	Tract 4302	Tract 4303
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	117 090	24 399	42 605	13 383	27 826	9 664	22 260	2 815	3 611	2 374
In labor force	52 959	12 131	18 807	5 806	11 731	3 637	10 290	1 371	1 920	967
Percent of persons 16 years and over	45.2	49.7	44.1	43.4	42.2	37.6	46.2	48.7	53.2	40.7
Civilian labor force	52 683	12 092	18 576	5 786	11 725	3 631	10 290	1 371	1 920	937
Employed	39 869	9 359	13 427	3 930	9 382	3 046	7 701	1 012	1 515	776
Unemployed	12 814	2 733	5 149	1 856	2 343	585	2 589	359	405	161
Percent of civilian labor force	24.3	22.6	27.7	32.1	20.0	16.1	25.2	26.2	21.1	17.2
Not in labor force	64 131	12 268	23 798	7 577	16 095	6 027	11 970	1 444	1 691	1 407
Institutionalized persons	960	—	892	108	46	—	22	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	9 709	2 107	3 155	938	2 475	1 099	1 972	197	296	226
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over not enrolled in school	14 103	2 525	5 515	2 169	3 706	1 285	2 357	322	430	320
Females 16 years and over	60 807	12 623	22 080	7 081	14 623	5 182	11 481	1 437	1 926	1 286
In labor force	20 536	4 850	7 339	2 377	4 499	1 455	3 848	573	843	387
Percent of females 16 years and over	33.8	38.4	33.2	33.6	30.8	28.1	33.5	39.9	43.8	30.1
Civilian labor force	20 515	4 835	7 333	2 377	4 499	1 455	3 848	573	843	372
Employed	15 122	3 641	5 100	1 558	3 458	1 159	2 923	420	643	298
Unemployed	5 393	1 194	2 233	819	1 041	296	925	153	200	74
Percent of civilian labor force	26.3	24.7	30.5	34.5	23.1	20.3	24.0	26.7	23.7	19.9
With own children under 6 years	12 079	2 768	4 000	1 106	2 651	848	2 660	262	329	230
In labor force	5 150	1 345	1 686	446	1 067	264	1 052	132	177	92
With own children 6 to 17 years only	13 326	2 845	4 595	1 425	3 212	1 229	2 674	327	419	242
In labor force	5 499	1 355	1 864	612	1 258	455	1 022	172	218	135
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	16 870	3 865	5 639	1 635	3 804	1 272	3 562	395	523	376
All parents present in household in labor force	6 678	1 789	2 155	608	1 369	362	1 365	176	291	177
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	37 805	8 597	12 470	3 769	8 606	2 998	8 132	905	1 234	722
All parents present in household in labor force	13 349	3 745	4 272	1 367	2 749	777	2 583	422	637	322
Persons 16 to 19 years	12 765	2 610	4 573	1 356	3 092	1 156	2 490	280	356	221
Not enrolled in school	4 396	847	1 531	424	1 108	477	910	125	81	74
Unemployed or not in labor force	3 710	705	1 367	387	919	422	719	102	70	74
Not high school graduate	3 219	661	1 161	310	793	339	604	79	63	57
Employed	319	104	59	6	70	14	86	23	11	—
Unemployed	895	208	368	107	145	54	174	10	24	18
Not in labor force	2 005	349	734	197	578	271	344	46	28	39
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	39 869	9 359	13 427	3 930	9 382	3 046	7 701	1 012	1 515	776
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2 975	658	1 261	355	535	184	521	68	141	45
Professional specialty occupations	4 744	1 014	1 787	436	1 000	389	943	114	262	113
Technicians and related support occupations	856	234	292	78	160	66	170	36	39	27
Sales occupations	4 138	912	1 529	555	1 018	372	679	87	221	86
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 666	930	1 906	512	962	435	868	105	136	69
Private household occupations	138	33	41	—	20	8	44	—	13	6
Protective service occupations	1 802	288	489	124	469	143	556	66	55	60
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 232	1 098	1 573	594	924	280	637	67	153	93
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 083	271	227	78	347	64	238	51	40	25
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 660	1 062	1 544	509	1 041	335	1 013	97	124	104
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6 057	1 731	1 398	311	1 749	492	1 179	201	171	106
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 774	436	516	100	426	92	396	64	80	26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 744	692	864	278	731	186	457	56	80	16
Construction	2 349	579	689	204	458	112	623	71	54	47
Manufacturing	10 529	2 914	3 004	612	2 844	899	1 767	259	291	194
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 159	476	738	143	561	191	384	68	104	16
Wholesale and retail trade	8 140	1 981	2 888	959	1 734	568	1 537	168	394	170
Finance, insurance, and real estate	762	115	335	117	181	82	131	19	40	9
Business and repair services	1 314	241	409	155	326	71	338	36	42	40
Professional and related services	6 953	1 460	2 860	945	1 346	538	1 287	189	309	130
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	39 869	9 359	13 427	3 930	9 382	3 046	7 701	1 012	1 515	776
Private wage and salary workers	24 573	6 026	7 927	2 118	5 856	1 924	4 764	593	942	474
Government workers	12 126	2 595	4 457	1 432	2 668	907	2 406	363	436	222
Local government workers	1 988	494	743	307	438	153	313	57	72	39
Self-employed workers	3 042	709	994	374	819	215	520	50	122	72
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	46 456	10 591	15 981	4 712	10 764	3 540	9 120	1 157	1 626	888
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	35 945	7 986	12 711	3 576	8 331	2 807	6 917	904	1 221	683
50 to 52 weeks	23 457	4 931	8 632	2 376	5 510	1 849	4 384	470	803	526
40 to 49 weeks	5 498	1 221	1 728	440	1 294	531	1 255	245	150	33
27 to 39 weeks	1 560	386	512	187	347	127	315	45	60	11
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week 40 to 52 weeks	5 480	1 300	1 699	655	1 359	407	1 122	124	202	117
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	100 724	21 676	35 596	10 894	23 736	8 257	19 716	2 493	3 152	1 995
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7 028	1 383	2 401	665	1 832	637	1 412	206	163	138
With a mobility limitation	6 273	1 306	2 065	606	1 611	467	1 291	192	163	131
In labor force	670	177	239	56	118	11	136	26	4	21
With a self-care limitation	3 482	526	1 386	359	958	410	612	118	45	55
With a work disability	14 931	3 135	5 330	1 827	3 445	1 044	3 021	352	405	404
In labor force	2 576	591	984	317	422	119	579	57	68	80
Prevented from working	11 267	2 300	3 945	1 366	2 829	865	2 193	266	306	264
No work disability	85 793	18 541	30 266	9 067	20 291	7 213	16 695	2 141	2 747	1 591
In labor force	49 204	11 362	17 244	5 277	11 042	3 447	9 556	1 314	1 823	828
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15 130	2 684	5 886	2 361	4 038	1 401	2 522	322	459	349
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 554	998	2 046	814	1 516	473	994	107	140	152
With a mobility limitation	5 257	952	1 954	788	1 420	403	931	87	127	152
With a self-care limitation	2 844	464	1 093	454	789	271	498	67	90	52
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	13 471	2 387	5 431	2 015	3 376	1 261	2 277	298	418	265
Mean family income (dollars)	5 397	5 001	5 319	5 092	5 994	5 766	5 111	5 400	6 020	5 228
1 worker	17 026	3 663	5 938	1 751	3 929	1 335	3 496	405	506	332
Mean family income (dollars)	11 246	9 696	12 892	10 860	10 420	11 305	11 004	10 680	11 447	9 981
2 or more workers	12 256	2 782	3 933	1 065	2 836	881	2 505	352	447	254
Mean family income (dollars)	20 509	18 272	24 235	24 062	18 188	19 421	19 951	17 729	22 096	21 290

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguada Municipio—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Aguadilla Municipio	Aguadilla zona urbana, Aguadilla Municipio				
	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306	Tract 4307.98	Tract 4012.98	Tract 4006	Tract 4007	Tract 4008	Tract 4009	Tract 4010
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	5 996	5 319	4 284	—	2 674	2 818	2 512	2 587	2 033	1 598
In labor force	3 128	2 832	1 913	—	1 295	1 349	1 119	912	935	620
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.2	53.2	44.7	—	48.4	47.9	44.5	35.3	46.0	38.8
Civilian labor force	3 119	2 832	1 913	—	1 295	1 342	1 112	906	935	620
Employed	2 335	2 171	1 550	—	1 014	1 086	763	546	529	387
Unemployed	784	661	363	—	281	256	349	360	406	233
Percent of civilian labor force	25.1	23.3	19.0	—	21.7	19.1	31.4	39.7	43.4	37.6
Nat in labor force	2 868	2 487	2 371	—	1 379	1 469	1 393	1 675	1 098	978
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	455	458	475	—	221	190	210	145	126	115
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, nat enrolled in school	529	508	416	—	322	428	297	560	268	332
Females 16 years and over	3 095	2 711	2 168	—	1 388	1 573	1 324	1 272	1 095	810
In labor force	1 218	1 183	646	—	477	598	465	334	385	201
Percent of females 16 years and over	39.4	43.6	29.8	—	34.4	38.0	35.1	26.3	35.2	24.8
Civilian labor force	1 218	1 183	646	—	477	598	465	334	385	201
Employed	847	886	547	—	331	484	316	150	182	114
Unemployed	371	297	99	—	146	114	149	184	203	87
Percent of civilian labor force	30.5	25.1	15.3	—	30.6	19.1	32.0	55.1	52.7	43.3
With own children under 6 years	753	674	520	—	227	230	183	154	235	105
In labor force	368	359	217	—	120	132	78	31	101	50
With own children 6 to 17 years only	744	617	496	—	260	332	301	248	206	168
In labor force	345	297	188	—	102	161	136	83	65	59
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	1 007	937	627	—	295	346	289	242	333	158
All parents present in household in labor force	466	488	191	—	176	169	94	50	129	83
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	2 363	1 968	1 405	—	844	705	844	614	594	516
All parents present in household in labor force	1 071	817	476	—	359	294	323	173	177	163
Persons 16 to 19 years	687	575	491	—	289	216	325	256	189	165
Nat enrolled in school	278	167	122	—	120	29	106	85	65	59
Unemployed or not in labor force	241	131	87	—	91	17	101	77	65	53
Nat high school graduate	243	123	96	—	85	17	76	59	55	44
Employed	22	13	35	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	85	44	27	—	17	8	23	20	17	29
Nat in labor force	136	66	34	—	58	9	53	39	38	15
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 335	2 171	1 550	—	1 014	1 086	763	546	529	387
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	152	166	86	—	91	104	103	20	14	12
Professional specialty occupations	201	202	122	—	177	130	166	15	34	19
Technicians and related support occupations	47	56	29	—	14	39	15	—	—	17
Sales occupations	163	209	146	—	103	182	73	97	40	84
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	307	162	151	—	151	221	75	41	61	23
Private household occupations	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	59	33	15	—	24	18	15	14	12	32
Service occupations, except protective and household	356	252	177	—	117	108	60	119	115	66
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	19	87	49	—	7	15	—	31	11	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	245	223	269	—	121	141	99	52	112	53
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	441	500	312	—	125	57	66	83	61	36
Transportation and material moving occupations	88	78	100	—	30	6	57	12	10	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	257	196	87	—	54	65	34	62	59	23
Construction	122	109	176	—	58	43	46	41	41	4
Manufacturing	842	799	529	—	253	160	125	87	150	47
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	107	113	68	—	54	25	48	3	21	15
Wholesale and retail trade	455	480	314	—	195	297	156	155	77	126
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23	18	6	—	13	46	19	18	7	10
Business and repair services	36	57	30	—	47	19	20	—	20	49
Professional and related services	334	333	165	—	220	258	220	111	139	92
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 335	2 171	1 550	—	1 014	1 086	763	546	529	387
Private wage and salary workers	1 420	1 597	1 000	—	561	587	451	273	316	232
Government workers	784	409	381	—	399	413	232	211	175	88
Local government workers	114	110	102	—	43	60	51	50	30	34
Self-employed workers	131	165	169	—	54	80	80	62	38	67
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 707	2 444	1 769	—	1 092	1 152	937	692	650	501
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 011	1 778	1 389	—	874	987	713	476	515	356
50 to 52 weeks	1 128	975	1 029	—	665	690	517	232	285	290
40 to 49 weeks	314	351	128	—	63	126	62	66	125	6
27 to 39 weeks	89	111	70	—	35	43	28	54	24	22
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	263	405	189	—	89	94	140	92	93	92
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 406	4 787	3 843	—	2 327	2 327	2 179	1 847	1 755	1 240
With a mobility or self-care limitation	346	312	218	—	201	110	137	173	89	80
With a mobility limitation	325	294	201	—	187	103	127	157	77	80
In labor force	45	43	38	—	57	13	19	24	—	—
With a self-care limitation	111	107	90	—	144	62	84	104	39	32
With a work disability	781	665	528	—	324	403	348	417	269	153
In labor force	139	121	126	—	96	113	54	63	27	—
Prevented from working	591	523	350	—	220	217	289	335	206	153
Na work disability	4 625	4 122	3 315	—	2 003	1 924	1 831	1 430	1 486	1 087
In labor force	2 941	2 694	1 762	—	1 178	1 173	1 029	898	898	594
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	581	532	441	—	347	484	326	626	278	358
With a mobility or self-care limitation	217	221	161	—	110	139	94	315	44	106
With a mobility limitation	217	208	161	—	104	139	94	295	44	106
With a self-care limitation	94	81	80	—	96	79	71	168	28	47
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Na workers	510	492	404	—	245	335	366	506	299	261
Mean family income (dollars)	4 419	4 348	5 036	—	4 236	7 143	4 736	5 313	3 446	4 244
1 worker	972	779	669	—	463	376	288	293	368	193
Mean family income (dollars)	9 062	8 806	9 594	—	9 418	13 747	15 287	7 976	8 805	9 024
2 or more workers	703	751	475	—	265	317	242	96	106	107
Mean family income (dollars)	17 399	17 075	16 644	—	22 342	32 752	28 734	13 236	18 804	10 850

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguadilla zona urbana, Aguadilla Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio						
	Tract 4011	Tract 4012.98 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002	Tract 4003	Tract 4004	Tract 4005	Tract 4012.98 (pt.)	Tract 4013
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 835	—	3 512	943	2 132	3 052	4 880	2 674	6 540
In labor force	871	—	1 639	513	1 109	1 246	2 001	1 295	2 716
Percent of persons 16 years and over	47.5	—	45.4	54.4	52.0	40.8	41.0	48.4	41.5
Civilian labor force	871	—	1 632	513	936	1 239	1 989	1 295	2 704
Employed	619	—	1 185	467	835	942	1 424	1 014	1 893
Unemployed	252	—	447	46	101	297	565	281	811
Percent of civilian labor force	28.9	—	27.4	9.0	10.8	24.0	28.4	21.7	30.0
Not in labor force	964	—	1 973	430	1 023	1 806	2 879	1 379	3 824
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	362	46	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	152	—	236	94	269	164	315	221	650
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over not enrolled in school	284	—	468	79	73	278	592	322	912
Females 16 years and over	1 007	—	1 872	510	1 066	1 562	2 543	1 388	3 419
In labor force	394	—	616	217	488	410	665	477	1 085
Percent of females 16 years and over	39.1	—	32.9	42.5	45.8	26.2	26.2	34.4	31.7
Civilian labor force	394	—	616	217	488	410	659	477	1 085
Employed	312	—	425	195	393	311	436	331	731
Unemployed	82	—	191	22	95	99	223	146	354
Percent of civilian labor force	20.8	—	31.0	10.1	19.5	24.1	33.8	30.6	32.6
With own children under 6 years	199	—	348	136	272	353	520	227	612
In labor force	54	—	153	73	149	84	162	120	261
With own children 6 to 17 years only	170	—	344	152	225	345	507	260	810
In labor force	108	—	109	74	124	112	160	102	357
Owens children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	267	—	509	135	329	506	699	295	919
All parents present in household in labor force	83	—	184	65	179	101	213	176	325
Owens children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	496	—	888	388	597	1 019	1 452	844	2 065
All parents present in household in labor force	237	—	225	204	304	238	396	359	709
Persons 16 to 19 years	205	—	377	66	502	362	464	289	662
Not enrolled in school	80	—	157	6	14	216	212	120	134
Unemployed or not in labor force	74	—	157	6	14	184	200	91	124
Not high school graduate	59	—	111	6	14	146	175	85	97
Employed	6	—	—	—	—	9	—	10	7
Unemployed	10	—	51	—	—	—	67	17	5
Not in labor force	43	—	60	6	14	128	108	58	85
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	619	—	1 185	467	835	942	1 424	1 014	1 893
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	102	—	113	105	112	84	99	91	134
Professional specialty occupations	72	—	108	120	219	53	176	177	251
Technicians and related support occupations	7	—	53	13	13	36	16	14	32
Sales occupations	79	—	115	19	91	112	133	103	251
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	91	—	107	71	219	137	197	151	306
Private household occupations	—	—	13	—	—	6	9	—	—
Protective service occupations	33	—	35	20	27	42	61	24	91
Service occupations, except protective and household	126	—	146	21	44	148	89	117	257
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	—	6	—	—	27	27	7	34
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	52	—	143	47	52	115	181	121	141
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8	—	156	27	42	118	223	125	181
Transportation and material moving occupations	7	—	91	14	16	25	97	30	69
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	35	—	99	10	—	39	116	54	146
Construction	29	—	77	6	13	61	70	58	85
Manufacturing	43	—	249	210	166	182	477	253	397
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	31	—	110	12	78	74	111	54	97
Wholesale and retail trade	148	—	261	49	129	225	278	195	419
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17	—	11	8	15	48	16	13	69
Business and repair services	47	—	31	5	19	31	57	47	37
Professional and related services	125	—	259	94	255	132	212	220	402
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	619	—	1 185	467	835	942	1 424	1 014	1 893
Private wage and salary workers	259	—	759	313	447	626	915	561	1 070
Government workers	313	—	335	149	326	236	380	399	676
Local government workers	82	—	77	27	12	51	21	43	128
Self-employed workers	47	—	66	5	57	80	121	54	147
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	780	—	1 221	423	1 282	1 154	1 637	1 092	2 319
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	529	—	971	357	1 072	894	1 355	874	1 842
50 to 52 weeks	362	—	628	274	783	586	916	665	1 152
40 to 49 weeks	55	—	179	46	58	165	234	63	339
27 to 29 weeks	16	—	31	13	32	23	29	35	101
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	144	—	171	50	86	125	122	89	253
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 546	—	3 104	864	1 517	2 699	4 230	2 327	5 601
With a mobility or self-care limitation	76	—	191	12	45	179	513	201	357
With a mobility limitation	62	—	155	12	39	151	359	187	330
In labor force	—	—	18	—	20	—	50	57	25
With a self-care limitation	38	—	110	7	20	110	344	144	168
With a work disability	237	—	471	46	84	434	707	324	760
In labor force	60	—	76	5	23	66	117	96	131
Prevented from working	166	—	352	36	51	319	543	220	573
No work disability	309	—	2 633	818	1 433	2 265	3 523	2 003	4 841
In labor force	806	—	1 529	508	913	1 151	1 832	1 178	2 558
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	289	—	501	79	80	300	638	347	927
With a mobility or self-care limitation	116	—	189	12	27	100	326	110	263
With a mobility limitation	110	—	178	12	27	93	287	104	260
With a self-care limitation	61	—	112	12	20	45	141	96	118
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	248	—	493	115	36	329	846	245	860
Mean family income (dollars)	5 274	—	5 438	5 928	11 964	5 319	4 696	4 236	5 655
1 worker	233	—	532	159	335	523	578	463	870
Mean family income (dollars)	9 125	—	20 986	17 825	24 289	10 378	15 458	9 418	9 937
2 or more workers	197	—	280	119	302	267	416	265	633
Mean family income (dollars)	19 622	—	27 319	39 221	32 193	18 898	26 585	22 342	18 788

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio—Con.			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Isabela Municipio			Isabela zona urbana, Isabela Municipio	
	Tract 4014	Tract 4015.98	Tract 4206.98	Tract 4103	Tract 4104	Tract 4105	Tract 4102	Tract 4103 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	5 350	—	39	2 898	6 203	3 699	2 587	2 898
In labor force	2 473	—	9	864	2 512	1 825	916	864
Percent of persons 16 years and over	46.2	—	23.1	29.8	40.5	49.3	35.4	29.8
Civilian labor force	2 473	—	9	864	2 512	1 819	916	864
Employed	1 733	—	4	758	2 083	1 425	762	758
Unemployed	740	—	5	106	429	394	154	106
Percent of civilian labor force	29.9	—	55.6	12.3	17.1	21.7	16.8	12.3
Not in labor force	2 877	—	30	2 034	3 691	1 874	1 671	2 034
Institutionalized persons	376	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	260	—	8	459	462	359	259	459
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	622	—	—	454	901	387	338	454
Females 16 years and over	2 624	—	15	1 573	3 218	2 074	1 348	1 573
In labor force	1 004	—	—	342	950	792	347	342
Percent of females 16 years and over	38.3	—	—	21.7	29.5	38.2	25.7	21.7
Civilian labor force	1 004	—	—	342	950	792	347	342
Employed	720	—	—	283	739	588	264	283
Unemployed	284	—	—	59	211	204	83	59
Percent of civilian labor force	28.3	—	—	17.3	22.2	25.8	23.9	17.3
With own children under 6 years	426	—	—	317	530	289	218	317
In labor force	238	—	—	67	206	144	56	67
With own children 6 to 17 years only	519	—	8	274	704	543	369	274
In labor force	214	—	—	111	272	251	110	111
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	612	—	—	389	673	479	378	389
All parents present in household in labor force	304	—	—	54	219	209	88	54
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 440	—	8	833	1 659	1 315	837	833
All parents present in household in labor force	470	—	—	209	491	569	89	209
Persons 16 to 19 years	482	—	13	330	630	530	291	330
Not enrolled in school	243	—	5	188	197	160	108	188
Unemployed or not in labor force	199	—	5	188	152	119	94	188
Not high school graduate	212	—	5	137	127	126	83	137
Employed	27	—	—	—	12	23	8	—
Unemployed	107	—	5	12	17	48	14	12
Not in labor force	78	—	—	125	98	55	61	125
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 733	—	4	758	2 083	1 425	762	758
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	168	—	—	60	90	96	18	60
Professional specialty occupations	247	—	—	109	294	140	96	109
Technicians and related support occupations	37	—	—	—	36	38	14	—
Sales occupations	150	—	—	127	253	161	91	127
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	206	—	—	139	189	190	75	139
Private household occupations	13	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Protective service occupations	65	—	—	44	82	87	17	44
Service occupations, except protective and household	157	—	—	55	233	184	66	55
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	44	—	4	9	80	36	29	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	235	—	—	61	256	129	73	61
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	215	—	—	79	384	188	170	79
Transportation and material moving occupations	74	—	—	30	56	64	31	30
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	122	—	—	45	130	97	82	45
Construction	115	—	—	21	91	49	52	21
Manufacturing	458	—	—	141	590	419	262	141
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	59	—	—	86	105	64	28	86
Wholesale and retail trade	373	—	—	179	388	270	150	179
Finance, insurance, and real estate	34	—	4	23	35	32	23	23
Business and repair services	27	—	—	18	65	53	5	18
Professional and related services	341	—	—	159	390	237	96	159
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 733	—	4	758	2 083	1 425	762	758
Private wage and salary workers	1 114	—	4	452	1 249	871	488	452
Government workers	524	—	—	263	594	453	199	263
Local government workers	77	—	—	39	93	88	26	39
Self-employed workers	90	—	—	43	219	101	75	43
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 137	—	4	885	2 236	1 594	907	885
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 766	—	4	720	1 736	1 228	700	720
50 to 52 weeks	1 252	—	—	424	1 154	876	538	424
40 to 49 weeks	200	—	4	208	292	139	27	208
27 to 39 weeks	61	—	—	—	91	68	59	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	148	—	—	120	315	192	101	120
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 321	—	39	2 365	5 220	3 263	2 244	2 365
With a mobility or self-care limitation	224	—	14	280	366	270	151	280
With a mobility limitation	212	—	14	210	358	237	84	210
In labor force	13	—	—	—	24	29	5	—
With a self-care limitation	117	—	7	218	170	147	95	218
With a work disability	658	—	19	287	788	407	392	287
In labor force	148	—	5	19	80	47	70	19
Prevented from working	471	—	14	241	669	337	317	241
Not a work disability	3 663	—	20	2 078	4 432	2 856	1 856	2 078
In labor force	2 294	—	4	817	2 350	1 736	841	817
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	653	—	—	533	983	430	343	533
With a mobility or self-care limitation	205	—	—	142	326	191	141	142
With a mobility limitation	205	—	—	101	326	178	125	101
With a self-care limitation	95	—	—	120	116	131	67	120
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
Na workers	485	—	7	459	847	372	346	459
Mean family income (dollars)	6 503	—	7 740	6 581	5 894	5 941	5 592	6 581
1 worker	723	—	4	440	793	537	351	440
Mean family income (dollars)	11 016	—	17 500	13 493	10 731	8 954	10 275	13 493
2 or more workers	586	—	—	183	577	430	208	183
Mean family income (dollars)	23 432	—	—	25 971	20 226	17 955	15 283	25 971

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Isabela zona urbana, Isabela Municipio—Con		Remainder of Isabela Municipio				
	Tract 4104 (pt.)	Tract 4105 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4103 (pt.)	Tract 4104 (pt.)	Tract 4105 (pt.)	Tract 4106
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	1 671	2 508	3 222	—	4 532	1 191	3 539
In labor force	617	1 240	1 422	—	1 895	585	1 469
Percent of persons 16 years and over	36.9	49.4	44.1	—	41.8	49.1	41.5
Civilian labor force	617	1 234	1 422	—	1 895	585	1 469
Employed	544	982	1 218	—	1 539	443	1 061
Unemployed	73	252	204	—	356	142	408
Percent of civilian labor force	11.8	20.4	14.3	—	18.8	24.3	27.8
Not in labor force	1 054	1 268	1 800	—	2 637	606	2 070
Institutionalized persons	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	144	237	220	—	318	122	296
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	266	227	423	—	635	160	509
Females 16 years and over	866	1 395	1 687	—	2 352	679	1 808
In labor force	238	521	521	—	712	264	529
Percent of females 16 years and over	27.5	37.8	30.9	—	30.3	38.9	29.3
Civilian labor force	238	521	521	—	712	264	529
Employed	204	408	453	—	535	180	372
Unemployed	34	120	68	—	177	84	157
Percent of civilian labor force	14.3	22.7	13.1	—	24.9	31.8	29.7
With own children under 6 years	92	221	396	—	438	68	304
In labor force	32	109	149	—	174	35	138
With own children 6 to 17 years only	216	370	305	—	488	173	426
In labor force	76	158	123	—	196	93	133
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	140	365	502	—	533	114	509
All parents present in household in labor force	57	163	188	—	162	46	209
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	475	853	954	—	1 184	462	1 183
All parents present in household in labor force	117	362	317	—	374	207	401
Persons 16 to 19 years	183	352	302	—	447	178	358
Not enrolled in school	64	117	93	—	133	43	120
Unemployed or not in labor force	47	93	75	—	105	26	113
Not high school graduate	30	89	70	—	97	37	96
Employed	—	6	6	—	12	17	—
Unemployed	—	28	4	—	17	20	23
Not in labor force	30	55	60	—	68	—	73
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	544	982	1 218	—	1 539	443	1 061
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	36	70	101	—	54	26	81
Professional specialty occupations	92	92	160	—	202	48	78
Technicians and related support occupations	14	38	13	—	22	—	26
Sales occupations	42	112	127	—	211	49	74
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	56	165	90	—	133	25	100
Private household occupations	—	8	—	—	—	7	—
Protective service occupations	20	62	46	—	62	25	57
Service occupations, except protective and household	29	130	124	—	204	54	128
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	26	53	—	80	10	49
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	120	81	119	—	136	48	108
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	121	122	221	—	263	66	169
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	31	51	—	56	33	65
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14	45	113	—	116	52	126
Construction	15	24	70	—	76	25	52
Manufacturing	218	278	369	—	372	141	256
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	37	40	57	—	68	24	86
Wholesale and retail trade	63	176	178	—	325	94	267
Finance, insurance, and real estate	13	23	34	—	22	9	15
Business and repair services	13	35	26	—	52	18	32
Professional and related services	107	176	160	—	283	61	144
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	544	982	1 218	—	1 539	443	1 061
Private wage and salary workers	381	603	784	—	868	268	675
Government workers	115	330	337	—	479	123	277
Local government workers	25	63	73	—	68	25	19
Self-employed workers	48	49	97	—	171	52	96
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	581	1 167	1 395	—	1 655	427	1 262
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	481	906	1 146	—	1 255	322	869
50 to 52 weeks	258	629	765	—	896	247	458
40 to 49 weeks	190	106	169	—	102	33	242
27 to 39 weeks	13	55	54	—	78	13	25
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	71	115	159	—	244	77	229
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 398	2 250	2 779	—	3 822	1 013	2 985
With a mobility or self-care limitation	49	157	195	—	317	113	191
With a mobility limitation	49	124	190	—	309	113	184
In labor force	—	6	—	—	24	23	—
With a self-care limitation	21	76	59	—	149	71	72
With a work disability	130	235	425	—	658	172	345
In labor force	6	24	26	—	74	23	40
Prevented from working	111	196	387	—	558	141	277
No work disability	1 268	2 015	2 354	—	3 164	841	2 640
In labor force	604	1 185	1 380	—	1 746	551	1 390
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	273	252	439	—	710	178	554
With a mobility or self-care limitation	104	86	128	—	222	105	278
With a mobility limitation	104	73	128	—	222	105	268
With a self-care limitation	41	43	60	—	75	88	146
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	232	224	348	—	615	148	483
Mean family income, dollars	4 335	5 843	6 365	—	6 482	6 091	5 332
1 worker	189	355	500	—	604	182	449
Mean family income, dollars	12 253	9 108	9 439	—	10 255	8 655	11 913
2 or more workers	165	325	393	—	412	105	375
Mean family income, dollars	8 812	8 690	16 963	—	20 792	15 678	14 877

Table 4. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Isabela Municipia— Con.		Maca Municipia						
	Tract 4107.98	Tract 4108.98	Tract 4201.98	Tract 4202.98	Tract 4203	Tract 4204	Tract 4205	Tract 4206.97	Tract 4206.98
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	5 678	—	4 124	4 459	5 548	4 278	3 851	—	—
In labor force	2 723	—	1 659	2 248	2 528	2 121	1 734	—	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	48.0	—	40.2	50.4	45.6	49.6	45.0	—	—
Civilian labor force	2 723	—	1 659	2 248	2 528	2 121	1 734	—	—
Employed	2 075	—	1 196	1 855	1 857	1 555	1 238	—	—
Unemployed	648	—	463	393	671	566	496	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	23.8	—	27.9	17.5	26.5	26.7	28.6	—	—
Not in labor force	2 955	—	2 465	2 211	3 020	2 157	2 117	—	—
Institutionalized persons	42	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—
Enrolled in school	420	—	306	445	483	403	335	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	694	—	493	505	676	316	367	—	—
Females 16 years and over	2 915	—	2 144	2 347	2 952	2 144	1 894	—	—
In labor force	1 018	—	543	922	933	813	637	—	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	34.9	—	25.3	39.3	31.6	37.9	33.6	—	—
Civilian labor force	1 018	—	543	922	933	813	637	—	—
Employed	759	—	400	773	729	579	442	—	—
Unemployed	259	—	143	149	204	234	195	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	25.4	—	26.3	16.2	21.9	28.8	30.6	—	—
With own children under 6 years	597	—	514	476	625	554	491	—	—
In labor force	307	—	147	208	215	258	224	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	591	—	601	514	629	517	413	—	—
In labor force	258	—	149	287	252	196	138	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	874	—	774	643	795	726	624	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	402	—	253	283	283	304	242	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 825	—	1 801	1 470	1 704	1 652	1 505	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	673	—	398	691	643	535	316	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	651	—	418	471	608	538	455	—	—
Not enrolled in school	242	—	208	98	218	201	185	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	178	—	164	69	175	149	162	—	—
Not high school graduate	154	—	143	62	118	133	148	—	—
Employed	21	—	15	16	21	28	6	—	—
Unemployed	27	—	32	12	20	64	46	—	—
Not in labor force	106	—	96	34	77	41	96	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 075	—	1 196	1 855	1 857	1 555	1 238	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	89	—	61	215	75	94	76	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	123	—	133	350	199	117	144	—	—
Technicians and related support occupations	33	—	10	67	23	57	13	—	—
Sales occupations	185	—	76	149	194	158	102	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	179	—	142	234	208	173	111	—	—
Private household occupations	5	—	9	21	14	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	136	—	123	114	194	64	61	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	134	—	106	136	205	91	99	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	91	—	54	—	28	66	90	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	295	—	183	196	272	250	112	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	538	—	161	227	247	289	255	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	129	—	94	52	85	88	77	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	138	—	44	94	113	108	98	—	—
Construction	123	—	97	79	184	180	83	—	—
Manufacturing	807	—	253	381	455	330	348	—	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	135	—	80	144	64	51	45	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	302	—	236	414	316	367	204	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19	—	36	34	33	11	17	—	—
Business and repair services	127	—	58	64	121	50	45	—	—
Professional and related services	160	—	165	416	305	192	209	—	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 075	—	1 196	1 855	1 857	1 555	1 238	—	—
Private wage and salary workers	1 337	—	764	1 049	1 108	1 015	828	—	—
Government workers	545	—	343	696	609	402	356	—	—
Local government workers	100	—	38	88	109	26	52	—	—
Self-employed workers	188	—	89	105	140	132	54	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 485	—	1 499	2 060	1 978	2 018	1 565	—	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 932	—	1 172	1 537	1 512	1 455	1 241	—	—
50 to 52 weeks	1 295	—	829	1 129	1 110	709	607	—	—
40 to 49 weeks	217	—	91	177	202	404	381	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	50	—	69	69	40	81	56	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	243	—	120	365	207	251	179	—	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 880	—	3 607	3 906	4 846	3 932	3 425	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	379	—	175	329	419	275	214	—	—
With a mobility limitation	348	—	170	258	393	262	208	—	—
In labor force	60	—	—	22	63	27	24	—	—
With a self-care limitation	197	—	57	179	212	100	64	—	—
With a work disability	801	—	456	513	863	614	575	—	—
In labor force	140	—	62	83	188	151	95	—	—
Prevented from working	601	—	342	391	598	415	447	—	—
No work disability	4 079	—	3 151	3 393	3 983	3 318	2 850	—	—
In labor force	2 528	—	1 577	2 117	2 314	1 946	1 602	—	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	756	—	517	553	702	346	404	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	310	—	138	205	399	131	121	—	—
With a mobility limitation	294	—	133	189	375	113	121	—	—
With a self-care limitation	149	—	67	109	216	68	38	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	521	—	539	426	629	293	390	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	6 308	—	5 043	6 108	4 926	4 095	5 177	—	—
1 worker	859	—	678	656	1 012	597	553	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	9 324	—	10 379	10 502	10 286	15 239	9 107	—	—
2 or more workers	670	—	348	610	467	639	441	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	17 929	—	14 829	26 957	17 678	18 283	19 130	—	—

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguadilla Municipio		Isabela Municipio		Aguado Municipio		Aguado Municipio			
	Aguadilla PR MSA	Aguado Municipio	Aguadilla zona urbana		Isabela zona urbana		Moca Municipio	Tract 4301.98	Tract 4302	Tract 4303
			Total		Total					
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	49 633	10 270	18 278	6 125	11 772	4 075	9 313	1 175	1 575	1 050
Less than \$1,000	2 633	492	1 184	368	597	223	360	96	57	33
\$1,000 to \$2,499	4 596	912	1 844	723	1 047	359	793	89	161	97
\$2,500 to \$4,999	9 729	2 027	3 667	1 444	2 239	784	1 796	183	262	263
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8 154	1 776	2 870	1 084	2 064	725	1 444	180	306	144
\$7,500 to \$9,999	5 914	1 241	1 968	656	1 489	457	1 216	175	152	153
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7 836	1 722	2 361	707	2 123	696	1 630	184	239	142
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 460	1 305	2 267	582	1 488	527	1 400	175	225	133
\$25,000 to \$49,999	3 531	665	1 712	455	586	255	568	79	118	80
\$50,000 or more	780	130	405	106	139	49	106	14	55	5
Median (dollars)	7 412	7 404	7 116	5 964	7 433	7 322	7 966	8 127	7 532	7 227
Mean (dollars)	11 108	10 466	11 969	10 072	10 193	10 360	11 281	10 705	12 327	10 488
Families	42 753	9 032	15 302	4 831	10 141	3 477	8 278	1 055	1 371	851
Median income (dollars)	8 276	8 242	8 036	6 921	8 348	8 299	8 657	8 921	8 763	8 435
Males 15 years and over, with income	44 205	9 546	15 612	4 808	10 470	3 470	8 577	1 088	1 375	836
Median income (dollars)	5 788	5 478	6 015	5 192	5 699	5 959	5 928	5 375	6 405	5 876
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.5	32.8	37.4	32.8	33.7	33.0	32.1	27.5	34.2	39.6
Median income (dollars)	9 460	9 532	10 497	9 643	8 220	9 049	9 599	9 734	11 442	10 712
Females 15 years and over, with income	37 714	7 867	13 909	4 848	9 181	3 102	6 757	960	1 194	841
Median income (dollars)	3 611	3 656	3 414	3 231	3 761	4 351	3 781	3 823	4 131	3 787
Percent year-round full-time workers	21.7	22.9	20.0	16.5	21.5	22.7	24.0	17.8	27.4	23.2
Median income (dollars)	8 352	8 149	9 893	9 381	7 402	8 153	8 319	8 259	9 362	7 105
Per capita income (dollars)	3 306	2 993	3 722	3 402	3 074	3 147	3 171	3 014	3 711	3 234
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	49 633	10 270	18 278	6 125	11 772	4 075	9 313	1 175	1 575	1 050
With earnings	31 127	6 903	10 707	3 204	7 231	2 397	6 286	776	1 001	603
Mean earnings (dollars)	13 004	11 660	15 174	12 797	11 411	12 102	12 614	11 886	14 257	12 857
With Social Security income	15 597	3 059	5 717	2 214	4 026	1 323	2 795	334	485	360
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 600	4 328	4 601	4 141	4 777	5 108	4 640	4 541	5 035	4 550
With public assistance income	18 524	3 824	6 779	2 701	4 115	1 167	3 806	333	473	485
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 084	2 097	2 106	2 096	2 138	2 264	1 975	2 557	2 078	1 923
With retirement income	3 468	592	1 403	579	931	361	542	138	131	56
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 656	4 534	6 192	6 496	6 072	6 620	4 782	3 911	6 055	2 608
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	12 059	11 287	13 120	11 365	11 119	11 352	12 091	11 540	13 264	11 876
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 163	11 135	14 197	11 405	11 172	10 208	11 103	11 352	12 984	11 378
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 918	11 537	11 864	11 324	11 053	12 834	13 713	11 797	13 636	12 476
Married-couple families (dollars)	13 379	12 215	15 178	14 153	12 268	12 856	12 927	12 362	15 065	13 986
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 741	12 149	17 121	15 128	12 511	11 588	11 971	12 256	15 298	13 009
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 828	12 346	12 762	13 161	11 938	14 607	14 712	12 546	14 726	15 451
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	7 628	8 004	7 498	6 074	7 219	6 569	8 158	8 659	8 653	7 735
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 811	5 896	5 406	4 803	5 968	5 899	6 533	5 552	5 739	6 093
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 528	9 898	9 698	7 460	8 575	7 511	10 062	10 106	11 475	8 770
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	42 753	9 032	15 302	4 831	10 141	3 477	8 278	1 055	1 371	851
Householder worked in 1989	23 794	5 341	7 926	2 212	5 536	1 771	4 991	571	801	468
With related children under 18 years	26 808	6 011	9 175	2 777	6 079	2 147	5 543	635	838	561
With related children under 5 years	11 113	2 528	3 673	1 034	2 447	826	2 465	259	331	232
Married-couple families	32 492	7 100	11 018	3 125	7 703	2 533	6 671	824	1 009	560
Householder worked in 1989	20 770	4 723	6 731	1 757	4 849	1 523	4 467	478	649	382
With related children under 18 years	20 783	4 881	6 604	1 721	4 684	1 542	4 614	535	619	365
With related children under 5 years	8 977	2 136	2 788	656	1 985	632	2 068	218	270	158
Female householder, no husband present	8 372	1 572	3 510	1 445	1 998	789	1 292	192	313	243
Householder worked in 1989	2 314	464	907	365	532	199	411	75	126	56
With related children under 18 years	5 108	921	2 181	913	1 218	544	788	76	184	151
With related children under 5 years	1 776	279	771	347	411	177	315	35	45	49
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	8 258	1 511	3 684	1 557	1 865	678	1 198	139	275	279
Nonfamily householder	6 880	1 238	2 976	1 294	1 631	598	1 035	120	204	199
65 years and over	3 131	601	1 195	589	815	307	520	62	120	109
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	166 184	35 870	58 386	18 219	39 056	13 507	32 872	4 039	5 221	3 364
Persons under 18 years	56 312	12 797	18 765	5 591	12 815	4 449	11 935	1 322	1 808	1 140
Related children under 18 years	55 949	12 704	18 679	5 572	12 721	4 411	11 845	1 316	1 794	1 140
Related children 5 to 17 years	41 834	9 492	13 898	4 147	9 558	3 364	8 886	983	1 340	827
Persons 65 years and over	15 130	2 684	5 886	2 361	4 038	1 401	2 522	322	459	349
Persons 75 years and over	6 185	1 089	2 445	983	1 646	566	1 005	145	226	108
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	27 731	6 080	9 566	3 280	6 726	2 212	5 359	671	796	552
Percent below poverty level	64.9	67.3	62.5	67.9	64.3	63.6	64.7	63.6	58.1	64.9
Householder worked in 1989	12 877	3 098	3 722	1 173	3 236	944	2 821	331	367	235
With related children under 18 years	18 858	4 346	6 210	2 140	4 422	1 580	3 880	452	521	400
With related children under 5 years	7 695	1 749	2 413	805	1 815	646	1 718	171	189	169
Married-couple families	19 730	4 570	6 182	1 864	4 834	1 481	4 144	508	507	325
Householder worked in 1989	11 031	2 721	3 027	868	2 758	791	2 525	251	274	199
With related children under 18 years	13 694	3 398	3 971	1 167	3 204	1 051	3 121	371	333	238
With related children under 5 years	5 888	1 411	1 660	439	1 409	460	1 408	135	134	107
Female householder, no husband present	6 611	1 254	2 810	1 208	1 592	651	955	145	253	196
Householder worked in 1989	1 386	284	520	251	371	138	211	62	80	23
With related children under 18 years	4 406	793	1 915	835	1 073	486	625	63	166	134
With related children under 5 years	1 495	237	657	335	366	173	235	30	39	49
Unrelated individuals	6 575	1 267	2 821	1 208	1 516	529	971	115	229	200
Nonfamily householder	5 454	1 076	2 267	1 002	1 296	456	855	99	168	149
65 years and over	2 709	534	994	498	727	261	454	54	100	74
Persons	112 954	25 004	38 109	12 903	27 329	9 191	22 512	2 646	3 033	2 315
Percent below poverty level	68.0	69.7	65.3	70.8	70.0	68.0	68.5	65.5	58.1	68.8
Persons under 18 years	41 750	9 622	13 269	4 501	9 972	3 518	8 887	924	1 126	866
Related children under 18 years	41 423	9 529	13 187	4 482	9 903	3 505	8 804	918	1 112	866
Related children 5 to 17 years	31 350	7 230	9 903	3 329	7 476	2 675	6 741	697	853	630
Persons 65 years and over	10 143	1 927	3 724	1 506	2 783	829	1 709	214	282	249
Persons 75 years and over	4 422	795	1 656	706	1 251	371	720	91	180	78
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	60 465	12 609	22 513	7 896	13 692	5 124	11 651	1 049	1 609	1 362
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	127 306	28 120	42 417	14 126	30 746	10 297	26 023	3 151	3 614	2 629
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	148 802	32 832	50 179	16 056	35 864	12 181	29 927	3 752	4 416	3 057

Table 5. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguada Municipio—Can.				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Aguadilla Municipio	Aguadilla zona urbana, Aguadilla Municipio				
	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306	Tract 4307.98	Tract 4012.98	Tract 4006	Tract 4007	Tract 4008	Tract 4009	Tract 4010
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 469	2 245	1 756	—	1 127	1 213	1 063	1 325	913	776
Less than \$1,000	170	87	49	—	66	73	62	96	63	45
\$1,000 to \$2,499	205	233	127	—	138	84	108	197	149	76
\$2,500 to \$4,999	495	416	408	—	209	184	203	436	231	211
\$5,000 to \$7,499	435	387	324	—	177	156	185	244	168	206
\$7,500 to \$9,999	304	238	219	—	122	144	87	121	83	117
\$10,000 to \$14,999	417	450	290	—	179	184	149	76	104	57
\$15,000 to \$24,999	271	252	249	—	138	138	100	126	78	59
\$25,000 to \$49,999	151	153	84	—	81	198	120	29	37	5
\$50,000 or more	21	29	6	—	17	52	49	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	7 139	7 497	7 285	—	7 038	9 369	6 940	4 682	5 138	5 523
Mean (dollars)	9 859	10 269	9 730	—	10 554	15 750	13 238	6 456	7 479	6 417
Families	2 185	2 022	1 548	—	973	1 028	896	895	773	561
Median income (dollars)	7 792	8 255	7 956	—	8 105	10 676	7 788	4 940	5 454	5 856
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 423	2 120	1 704	—	1 051	1 045	834	1 027	645	614
Median income (dollars)	5 274	5 053	5 512	—	5 396	7 926	6 505	3 468	4 931	4 568
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.7	27.0	40.4	—	44.1	40.4	37.3	17.9	27.3	36.3
Median income (dollars)	8 492	9 777	8 500	—	8 444	13 365	12 271	7 000	8 056	7 052
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 004	1 708	1 160	—	870	1 095	922	871	703	481
Median income (dollars)	2 887	3 780	3 930	—	3 075	4 193	3 583	3 264	2 441	3 134
Percent year-round full-time workers	18.0	23.6	29.4	—	23.2	24.5	22.3	5.5	15.5	13.9
Median income (dollars)	8 438	8 087	7 963	—	9 591	8 371	9 868	13 500	10 417	7 923
Per capita income (dollars)	2 729	2 864	2 794	—	3 191	5 069	4 069	2 604	2 325	2 257
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 469	2 245	1 756	—	1 127	1 213	1 063	1 325	913	776
With earnings	1 739	1 598	1 186	—	775	750	573	481	509	387
Mean earnings (dollars)	10 536	11 363	10 762	—	11 825	19 327	16 973	8 099	9 113	6 714
With Social Security income	684	641	555	—	347	385	321	673	259	319
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 098	4 066	4 024	—	4 449	4 405	4 107	4 108	3 836	4 097
With public assistance income	1 005	825	703	—	330	427	511	622	487	286
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 121	2 098	1 974	—	1 564	2 143	2 267	1 734	2 131	2 148
With retirement income	145	76	46	—	79	181	126	119	34	69
Mean retirement income (dollars)	3 467	2 929	10 437	—	4 412	7 534	8 606	5 129	3 659	5 038
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	10 661	10 793	10 567	—	11 633	17 455	14 609	7 034	8 103	7 148
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 359	10 940	10 853	—	13 638	18 564	14 514	7 074	8 673	6 407
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 318	10 519	10 105	—	9 369	16 402	14 707	6 998	7 373	7 971
Morried-couple families (dollars)	11 616	11 146	11 307	—	13 045	20 291	18 531	8 384	9 633	8 210
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 296	11 629	11 403	—	14 963	22 790	18 687	9 620	10 116	8 133
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 420	10 100	10 942	—	10 531	17 765	18 367	7 431	8 927	8 280
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	6 633	8 759	7 497	—	5 929	8 765	6 227	4 752	4 555	5 542
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	4 740	6 594	6 816	—	4 684	5 035	5 668	4 201	4 725	4 804
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 168	11 156	8 114	—	6 667	11 831	6 848	5 477	4 388	6 615
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	2 185	2 022	1 548	—	973	1 028	896	895	773	561
Householder worked in 1989	1 349	1 213	939	—	589	560	429	299	377	240
With related children under 18 years	1 577	1 353	1 047	—	572	562	499	478	506	315
With related children under 5 years	666	561	479	—	289	190	179	135	248	108
Morried-couple families	1 795	1 654	1 258	—	744	762	618	508	520	341
Householder worked in 1989	1 233	1 116	865	—	507	472	359	226	297	190
With related children under 18 years	1 322	1 171	869	—	441	415	340	225	353	173
With related children under 5 years	592	480	418	—	231	137	103	87	173	77
Female householder, no husband present	283	316	225	—	172	246	228	315	232	162
Householder worked in 1989	78	69	60	—	42	82	54	57	74	33
With related children under 18 years	199	166	145	—	87	140	134	215	143	101
With related children under 5 years	43	65	42	—	40	53	63	48	75	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	337	238	243	—	164	204	195	528	177	265
Nonfamily householder	284	223	208	—	154	185	167	430	140	215
65 years and over	109	98	103	—	55	76	86	238	47	89
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	9 106	7 998	6 142	—	3 709	3 775	3 553	3 218	2 920	2 201
Persons under 18 years	3 469	2 979	2 079	—	1 181	1 091	892	966	666	683
Related children under 18 years	3 434	2 941	2 079	—	1 178	1 091	892	966	674	674
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 598	2 190	1 554	—	905	794	892	684	671	540
Persons 65 years and over	581	532	441	—	347	484	326	626	278	358
Persons 75 years and over	233	211	166	—	170	172	124	308	105	164
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 618	1 390	1 053	—	592	513	527	730	605	467
Percent below poverty level	74.1	68.7	68.0	—	60.8	49.9	58.8	81.6	78.3	83.2
Householder worked in 1989	920	711	534	—	299	199	165	228	257	188
With related children under 18 years	1 265	971	737	—	368	368	320	441	401	290
With related children under 5 years	517	385	318	—	180	128	134	112	198	94
Morried-couple families	1 279	1 133	818	—	422	328	306	386	381	271
Householder worked in 1989	827	667	503	—	247	142	133	169	189	154
With related children under 18 years	1 032	824	600	—	258	228	185	188	272	159
With related children under 5 years	443	322	270	—	130	75	63	64	130	63
Female householder, no husband present	246	230	184	—	129	178	177	286	208	143
Householder worked in 1989	61	35	23	—	28	57	22	50	62	22
With related children under 18 years	181	131	118	—	74	133	110	215	119	95
With related children under 5 years	43	47	29	—	32	53	58	48	68	22
Unrelated individuals	306	197	220	—	146	148	150	413	145	223
Nonfamily householder	269	191	200	—	136	135	129	334	115	178
65 years and over	105	98	103	—	50	64	70	197	47	77
Persons	6 945	5 681	4 384	—	2 415	2 004	2 291	2 690	2 307	1 906
Percent below poverty level	76.3	71.0	71.4	—	65.1	53.1	64.5	83.6	79.0	86.6
Persons under 18 years	2 905	2 204	1 597	—	805	723	845	830	806	654
Related children under 18 years	2 870	2 166	1 597	—	802	723	845	830	806	645
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 189	1 642	1 219	—	642	527	629	642	559	523
Persons 65 years and over	414	400	368	—	189	225	176	444	217	264
Persons 75 years and over	193	125	128	—	99	103	80	235	86	119
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 343	2 916	2 330	—	1 420	948	1 744	1 631	1 394	1 182
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	7 317	6 495	4 914	—	2 719	2 328	2 444	2 862	2 571	2 003
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	8 388	7 410	5 809	—	3 336	2 951	2 887	3 082	2 788	2 120

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguadilla zona urbana, Aguadilla Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio						
	Tract 4011	Tract 4012.98 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002	Tract 4003	Tract 4004	Tract 4005	Tract 4012.98 (pt.)	Tract 4013
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	835	—	1 536	445	767	1 263	2 131	1 127	2 779
Less than \$1 000	29	—	70	66	16	48	272	66	202
\$1 000 to \$2 499	109	—	122	24	11	111	206	138	267
\$2 500 to \$4 999	179	—	378	37	12	269	401	209	592
\$5 000 to \$7 499	125	—	297	32	16	202	269	177	490
\$7 500 to \$9 999	104	—	174	31	49	151	221	122	336
\$10 000 to \$14 999	137	—	198	67	116	185	244	179	342
\$15 000 to \$24 999	81	—	176	40	235	179	216	138	353
\$25 000 to \$49 999	66	—	84	109	259	114	222	81	172
\$50 000 or more	5	—	37	39	53	4	80	17	25
Median (dollars)	6 982	—	6 779	13 203	21 995	7 524	6 717	7 038	6 748
Mean (dollars)	9 765	—	15 453	19 324	25 566	10 632	12 119	10 554	9 720
Families	678	—	1 305	393	673	1 119	1 840	973	2 363
Median income (dollars)	8 680	—	7 296	14 018	23 088	8 056	7 514	8 105	7 482
Males 15 years and over with income	643	—	1 338	340	880	1 114	1 719	1 051	2 405
Median income (dollars)	5 688	—	5 020	13 026	12 708	5 796	6 569	5 396	5 821
Percent year-round full-time workers	40.7	—	34.0	52.9	62.5	36.7	36.8	44.1	33.6
Median income (dollars)	8 500	—	9 205	29 239	20 135	8 286	10 167	8 444	8 906
Females 15 years and over with income	776	—	1 121	252	616	956	1 464	870	2 170
Median income (dollars)	2 915	—	3 279	8 167	7 534	3 139	3 301	3 075	3 312
Percent year-round full-time workers	12.9	—	15.4	37.3	37.8	18.0	19.4	23.2	15.8
Median income (dollars)	9 800	—	9 625	13 977	11 114	9 750	10 458	9 591	8 290
Per capita income (dollars)	3 275	—	4 940	5 990	6 683	2 957	3 747	3 191	2 977
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	835	—	1 536	445	767	1 263	2 131	1 127	2 779
Wage earnings	504	—	865	292	718	825	1 078	775	1 556
Mean earnings (dollars)	11 211	—	21 588	26 161	25 244	11 847	18 173	11 825	11 442
Wage Social Security income	257	—	513	64	89	321	635	347	906
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 236	—	4 994	6 330	5 504	4 678	5 077	4 449	4 747
With public assistance income	368	—	595	92	32	607	699	330	1 083
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 330	—	2 255	2 250	1 951	2 460	2 295	1 564	1 995
Wage retirement income	50	—	88	26	46	49	113	79	242
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 620	—	5 572	7 923	5 997	3 741	4 377	4 412	6 699
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	10 766	—	16 471	20 822	27 177	10 923	13 026	11 633	10 750
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 991	—	19 132	20 713	27 639	11 683	14 207	13 638	11 284
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 542	—	13 789	21 094	26 027	9 843	11 546	9 369	10 125
Married-couple families (dollars)	13 958	—	16 970	22 616	28 862	12 304	15 456	13 045	12 422
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 274	—	22 928	23 904	29 115	13 047	17 936	14 963	13 297
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 654	—	10 534	19 433	28 172	11 106	12 403	10 531	11 267
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	6 676	—	16 703	11 751	13 639	6 616	5 138	5 929	6 621
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	4 708	—	6 562	9 113	11 413	6 383	3 524	4 684	4 810
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 705	—	24 976	23 841	15 997	6 979	7 343	6 667	8 318
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	678	—	1 305	393	673	1 119	1 840	973	2 363
Householder worked in 1989	307	—	672	233	617	622	802	589	1 102
With related children under 18 years	417	—	764	298	488	712	1 118	572	1 439
With related children under 5 years	174	—	333	123	214	294	490	289	512
Married-couple families	376	—	959	309	591	856	1 352	744	1 667
Householder worked in 1989	213	—	547	205	535	542	731	507	976
With related children under 18 years	215	—	565	231	440	562	797	441	1 056
With related children under 5 years	79	—	260	94	197	237	355	231	433
Female householder, no husband present	262	—	276	67	70	200	407	172	556
Householder worked in 1989	65	—	102	28	70	51	55	42	79
With related children under 18 years	180	—	160	55	36	143	273	87	326
With related children under 5 years	86	—	59	22	12	50	117	40	72
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	188	—	265	56	226	193	374	164	474
Nonfamily householder	157	—	231	52	94	144	291	154	416
65 years and over	53	—	86	18	19	36	98	55	191
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 552	—	4 933	1 463	2 610	4 457	6 881	3 709	9 215
Persons under 18 years	800	—	1 462	551	958	1 604	2 230	1 181	3 064
Related children under 18 years	790	—	1 462	551	958	1 583	2 197	1 178	3 054
Related children 5 to 17 years	566	—	1 048	428	693	1 179	1 597	905	2 287
Persons 65 years and over	289	—	501	79	80	300	638	347	927
Persons 75 years and over	110	—	210	22	20	135	268	170	380
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	438	—	923	145	76	745	1 173	592	1 596
Percent below poverty level	64.6	—	70.7	36.9	11.3	66.6	63.8	60.8	67.5
Householder worked in 1989	136	—	409	52	52	337	341	299	573
With related children under 18 years	320	—	593	108	70	511	791	368	1 028
With related children under 5 years	139	—	240	31	27	208	326	180	364
Married-couple families	194	—	665	101	64	522	762	422	1 009
Householder worked in 1989	81	—	324	45	40	279	305	247	488
With related children under 18 years	135	—	423	69	58	376	489	258	674
With related children under 5 years	44	—	191	17	21	161	205	130	290
Female householder, no husband present	216	—	206	34	12	174	360	129	474
Householder worked in 1989	38	—	62	7	12	29	25	28	61
With related children under 18 years	163	—	136	34	12	128	260	74	309
With related children under 5 years	86	—	35	14	6	40	109	32	67
Unrelated individuals	129	—	197	42	146	138	268	146	404
Nonfamily householder	111	—	170	38	35	109	215	136	350
65 years and over	43	—	79	18	6	36	73	50	144
Persons	1 705	—	3 628	562	486	3 158	4 534	2 415	6 318
Percent below poverty level	66.8	—	73.5	38.4	18.6	70.9	65.9	65.1	68.6
Persons under 18 years	643	—	1 164	201	192	1 213	1 643	805	2 213
Related children under 18 years	633	—	1 164	201	192	1 192	1 614	802	2 203
Related children 5 to 17 years	449	—	857	173	142	898	1 201	642	1 640
Persons 65 years and over	180	—	364	28	12	202	371	189	649
Persons 75 years and over	83	—	168	—	—	71	148	99	293
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	997	—	1 883	416	192	1 776	3 019	1 420	3 699
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 918	—	3 891	713	681	3 455	5 000	2 719	7 203
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 228	—	4 426	869	1 346	3 999	5 815	3 336	8 584

Table 5. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Aguadillo Municipio—Can.			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Isabela Municipio			Isabela zona urbana, Isabela Municipio	
	Tract 4014	Tract 4015.98	Tract 4206.98	Tract 4103	Tract 4104	Tract 4105	Tract 4102	Tract 4103 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	2 094	—	11	1 290	2 577	1 565	1 052	1 290
Less than \$1,000	76	—	—	113	185	38	26	113
\$1,000 to \$2,499	242	—	—	119	191	119	109	119
\$2,500 to \$4,999	325	—	—	246	486	276	240	246
\$5,000 to \$7,499	303	—	—	210	435	279	220	210
\$7,500 to \$9,999	221	7	—	163	248	215	100	163
\$10,000 to \$14,999	323	—	—	142	485	302	219	142
\$15,000 to \$24,999	344	—	4	138	396	253	94	138
\$25,000 to \$49,999	216	—	—	135	115	72	39	135
\$50,000 or more	44	—	—	24	36	11	5	24
Median (dollars)	8 248	—	8 286	7 092	7 455	8 266	6 659	7 092
Mean (dollars)	12 823	—	11 289	11 177	10 484	10 272	8 941	11 177
Families	1 794	—	11	1 082	2 217	1 339	905	1 082
Median income (dollars)	9 700	—	8 286	8 000	8 701	9 041	7 301	8 000
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 946	—	11	995	2 264	1 308	1 015	995
Median income (dollars)	6 324	—	8 286	6 246	6 061	6 423	4 553	6 246
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.5	—	—	27.7	32.5	43.0	32.8	27.7
Median income (dollars)	10 012	—	—	11 520	9 160	9 178	6 750	11 520
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 612	—	—	959	2 000	1 292	801	959
Median income (dollars)	4 230	—	—	4 287	3 708	4 357	3 578	4 287
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.0	—	—	15.4	21.0	24.2	25.6	15.4
Median income (dollars)	9 175	—	—	9 500	7 870	7 931	7 108	9 500
Per capita income (dollars)	3 709	—	2 642	3 602	3 277	3 058	2 595	3 602
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	2 094	—	11	1 290	2 577	1 565	1 052	1 290
With earnings	1 390	—	4	654	1 515	1 074	592	654
Mean earnings (dollars)	14 840	—	17 500	13 752	12 026	10 865	10 529	13 752
With Social Security income	621	—	7	493	883	440	349	493
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 915	—	7 740	5 516	5 352	4 327	4 881	5 516
With public assistance income	640	—	—	224	798	495	414	224
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 916	—	—	2 171	2 246	2 164	2 533	2 171
With retirement income	181	—	—	137	210	176	74	137
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 215	—	—	11 053	5 756	4 530	3 420	11 053
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	13 852	—	11 289	12 671	11 354	11 008	9 636	12 671
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 351	—	7 740	10 007	11 456	10 740	9 049	10 007
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 373	—	17 500	15 572	11 250	11 418	10 475	15 572
Morried-couple families (dollars)	14 757	—	11 289	14 487	12 754	11 879	11 081	14 487
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 738	—	7 740	11 590	13 209	11 975	10 150	11 590
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 612	—	17 500	17 436	12 243	11 725	12 730	17 436
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	9 699	—	—	7 099	7 070	8 049	5 820	7 099
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 409	—	—	5 359	5 366	7 184	4 957	5 359
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 719	—	—	9 856	8 584	9 589	6 714	9 856
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 794	—	11	1 082	2 217	1 339	905	1 082
Householder worked in 1989	1 073	—	4	484	1 098	790	461	484
With related children under 18 years	1 000	—	7	615	1 256	859	583	615
With related children under 5 years	384	—	—	271	492	297	224	271
Morried-couple families	1 404	—	11	783	1 642	994	657	783
Householder worked in 1989	927	—	4	395	980	668	410	395
With related children under 18 years	784	—	7	420	941	630	441	420
With related children under 5 years	325	—	—	216	354	237	170	216
Female householder, no husband present	317	—	—	243	474	303	222	243
Householder worked in 1989	115	—	—	53	89	109	51	53
With related children under 18 years	188	—	—	175	276	210	130	175
With related children under 5 years	52	—	—	55	122	53	48	55
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	375	—	—	240	414	252	169	240
Nonfamily householder	300	—	—	208	360	226	147	208
65 years and over	103	—	—	126	156	91	77	126
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 852	—	47	4 017	8 321	5 250	3 683	4 017
Persons under 18 years	2 116	—	8	1 268	2 388	1 844	1 278	1 268
Related children under 18 years	2 116	—	8	1 261	2 388	1 820	1 271	1 261
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 606	—	8	976	1 815	1 406	967	976
Persons 65 years and over	653	—	—	533	983	430	343	533
Persons 75 years and over	257	—	—	216	391	180	135	216
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	1 029	—	7	666	1 388	840	654	666
Percent below poverty level	57.4	—	63.6	61.6	62.6	62.7	72.3	61.6
Householder worked in 1989	486	—	—	249	544	443	301	249
With related children under 18 years	594	—	7	454	884	619	464	454
With related children under 5 years	232	—	—	234	341	249	163	234
Morried-couple families	764	—	7	447	935	591	440	447
Householder worked in 1989	431	—	—	212	458	375	255	212
With related children under 18 years	450	—	7	297	611	428	322	297
With related children under 5 years	206	—	—	183	224	189	109	183
Female householder, no husband present	213	—	—	188	385	227	193	188
Householder worked in 1989	45	—	—	22	62	68	46	22
With related children under 18 years	127	—	—	145	243	178	130	145
With related children under 5 years	19	—	—	51	105	53	48	51
Unrelated individuals	272	—	—	199	308	171	144	199
Nonfamily householder	212	—	—	167	261	145	129	167
65 years and over	90	—	—	105	129	70	77	105
Persons	4 074	—	31	2 615	5 458	3 551	2 787	2 615
Percent below poverty level	59.5	—	66.0	65.1	65.6	67.6	75.7	65.1
Persons under 18 years	1 329	—	8	1 001	1 806	1 418	1 085	1 001
Related children under 18 years	1 329	—	8	1 001	1 806	1 412	1 078	1 001
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 013	—	8	750	1 399	1 060	849	750
Persons 65 years and over	403	—	—	280	606	275	254	280
Persons 75 years and over	171	—	—	114	258	131	123	114
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 212	—	—	1 520	2 772	1 698	1 530	1 520
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	4 598	—	31	2 879	6 281	4 066	3 087	2 879
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	5 701	—	47	3 422	7 576	4 803	3 457	3 422

Table 5. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Isabela zona urbana, Isabela Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Isabela Municipio				
	Tract 4104 (pt.)	Tract 4105 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4103 (pt.)	Tract 4104 (pt.)	Tract 4105 (pt.)	Tract 4106
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	681	1 052	1 441	—	1 896	513	1 462
Less than \$1,000	52	32	63	—	133	6	87
\$1,000 to \$2,499	67	64	116	—	124	55	173
\$2,500 to \$4,999	144	154	250	—	342	122	306
\$5,000 to \$7,499	122	173	273	—	313	106	243
\$7,500 to \$9,999	35	159	218	—	213	56	204
\$10,000 to \$14,999	117	218	252	—	368	84	261
\$15,000 to \$24,999	104	191	181	—	292	62	128
\$25,000 to \$49,999	31	50	76	—	84	22	43
\$50,000 or more	9	11	12	—	27	—	17
Median (dollars)	6 758	9 143	7 699	—	7 993	6 804	6 839
Mean (dollars)	10 032	10 988	10 211	—	10 646	8 805	9 527
Families	586	904	1 241	—	1 631	435	1 307
Median income (dollars)	7 403	9 767	8 506	—	8 972	7 414	7 451
Males 15 years and over, with income	562	898	1 316	—	1 702	410	1 317
Median income (dollars)	6 125	6 987	5 973	—	6 019	5 435	4 648
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.9	42.2	36.6	—	34.0	44.9	23.6
Median income (dollars)	9 216	10 203	7 450	—	9 147	6 871	7 354
Females 15 years and over, with income	485	857	1 204	—	1 515	435	1 026
Median income (dollars)	4 483	4 898	3 643	—	3 461	3 446	3 453
Percent year-round full-time workers	20.8	29.2	23.6	—	21.0	14.5	14.3
Median income (dollars)	7 810	8 393	7 206	—	7 896	6 930	6 784
Per capita income (dollars)	3 080	3 247	3 190	—	3 348	2 655	2 704
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	681	1 052	1 441	—	1 896	513	1 462
With earnings	385	766	933	—	1 130	308	853
Mean earnings (dollars)	13 087	11 415	11 123	—	11 665	9 496	11 651
With Social Security income	218	263	463	—	665	177	554
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 403	4 399	4 826	—	5 335	4 221	4 357
With public assistance income	202	327	620	—	596	168	649
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 092	2 093	2 164	—	2 299	2 300	1 922
With retirement income	32	118	112	—	178	58	50
Mean retirement income (dollars)	2 835	4 508	4 921	—	6 281	4 575	4 646
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	10 965	11 744	10 960	—	11 494	9 478	10 331
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 567	11 297	11 737	—	11 763	9 369	11 958
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 350	12 533	10 125	—	11 212	9 604	8 121
Married-couple families (dollars)	12 547	12 890	11 667	—	12 827	9 854	11 404
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 399	12 565	12 681	—	13 486	10 551	13 715
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 704	13 497	10 425	—	12 073	9 034	8 113
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	4 706	7 930	9 892	—	7 917	8 278	5 422
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	4 513	7 842	8 222	—	5 680	5 521	4 632
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	4 883	8 133	11 365	—	9 878	11 372	6 479
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	586	904	1 241	—	1 631	435	1 307
Householder worked in 1989	275	551	752	—	823	239	683
With related children under 18 years	332	617	721	—	724	242	789
With related children under 5 years	98	233	338	—	394	64	298
Married-couple families	430	663	963	—	1 212	331	1 035
Householder worked in 1989	260	458	642	—	720	210	608
With related children under 18 years	238	443	577	—	703	187	615
With related children under 5 years	67	179	278	—	287	58	232
Female householder, no husband present	125	199	192	—	349	104	222
Householder worked in 1989	15	80	79	—	74	29	57
With related children under 18 years	84	155	104	—	192	55	149
With related children under 5 years	27	47	51	—	95	6	59
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	95	174	218	—	319	78	181
Nonfamily householder	95	148	200	—	265	78	155
65 years and over	54	50	104	—	102	41	90
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 231	3 576	4 595	—	6 090	1 674	5 073
Persons under 18 years	635	1 268	1 504	—	1 753	576	1 738
Related children under 18 years	635	1 244	1 492	—	1 753	576	1 715
Related children 5 to 17 years	504	917	1 085	—	1 311	489	1 260
Persons 65 years and over	273	252	439	—	710	178	554
Persons 75 years and over	135	80	177	—	256	100	240
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	372	520	855	—	1 016	320	988
Percent below poverty level	63.5	57.5	68.9	—	62.3	73.6	75.6
Householder worked in 1989	113	281	474	—	431	162	445
With related children under 18 years	246	416	527	—	638	203	590
With related children under 5 years	64	185	233	—	277	64	225
Married-couple families	248	346	634	—	687	245	764
Householder worked in 1989	98	226	388	—	360	149	387
With related children under 18 years	156	276	396	—	455	152	428
With related children under 5 years	37	131	186	—	187	58	171
Female householder, no husband present	118	152	142	—	267	75	201
Householder worked in 1989	15	55	55	—	47	13	47
With related children under 18 years	84	127	91	—	159	51	144
With related children under 5 years	27	47	38	—	78	6	54
Unrelated individuals	74	112	168	—	234	59	171
Nonfamily householder	74	86	150	—	187	59	145
65 years and over	41	38	85	—	88	32	90
Persons	1 513	2 276	3 307	—	3 945	1 275	3 914
Percent below poverty level	67.8	63.6	72.0	—	64.8	76.2	77.2
Persons under 18 years	500	932	1 201	—	1 306	486	1 325
Related children under 18 years	500	926	1 189	—	1 306	486	1 302
Related children 5 to 17 years	415	661	901	—	984	399	948
Persons 65 years and over	176	119	297	—	430	156	480
Persons 75 years and over	86	48	124	—	172	83	220
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	880	1 194	1 570	—	1 892	504	2 017
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	687	2 644	3 567	—	4 594	1 422	4 245
Persons below 250 percent of poverty level	2 062	3 240	4 215	—	5 514	563	4 833

Table 5. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Isabela Municipio—Con.		Moco Municipio						
	Tract 4107.98	Tract 4108.98	Tract 4201.98	Tract 4202.98	Tract 4203	Tract 4204	Tract 4205	Tract 4206.97	Tract 4206.98
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 385	—	1 764	1 939	2 397	1 677	1 536	—	—
Less than \$1,000	85	—	59	59	132	57	53	—	—
\$1,000 to \$2,499	220	—	184	125	244	151	89	—	—
\$2,500 to \$4,999	435	—	365	306	448	341	336	—	—
\$5,000 to \$7,499	404	—	320	315	394	196	219	—	—
\$7,500 to \$9,999	341	—	234	213	292	242	235	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	462	—	336	299	434	281	280	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	298	—	224	306	341	279	250	—	—
\$25,000 to \$49,999	106	—	35	256	104	110	63	—	—
\$50,000 or more	34	—	7	60	8	20	11	—	—
Median (dollars)	7 830	—	7 165	9 280	7 392	8 505	8 117	—	—
Mean (dollars)	10 244	—	9 118	13 952	9 577	13 458	10 675	—	—
Families	2 050	—	1 565	1 692	2 108	1 529	1 384	—	—
Median income (dollars)	8 898	—	7 632	10 755	8 195	9 061	8 422	—	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 255	—	1 612	1 694	1 983	1 733	1 555	—	—
Median income (dollars)	5 707	—	5 161	7 250	5 740	5 472	5 640	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.8	—	35.2	43.3	32.3	23.2	26.4	—	—
Median income (dollars)	8 011	—	8 394	10 943	9 335	9 472	8 639	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 899	—	1 189	1 534	1 706	1 307	1 021	—	—
Median income (dollars)	3 485	—	3 475	4 222	3 803	3 724	3 652	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	24.2	—	22.0	25.7	27.5	23.0	19.2	—	—
Median income (dollars)	7 073	—	9 167	8 855	7 746	8 128	8 478	—	—
Per capita income (dollars)	2 999	—	2 449	4 205	2 870	3 545	2 838	—	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 385	—	1 764	1 939	2 397	1 677	1 536	—	—
With earnings	1 610	—	1 100	1 338	1 532	1 263	1 053	—	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	10 610	—	9 872	15 584	10 688	14 952	11 703	—	—
With Social Security income	844	—	510	585	778	469	453	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 184	—	4 878	5 209	4 362	3 710	5 076	—	—
With public assistance income	915	—	890	508	1 044	739	625	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 980	—	2 182	1 795	1 830	1 917	2 136	—	—
With retirement income	172	—	64	190	132	78	78	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 376	—	5 464	5 290	5 600	3 118	3 267	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	11 370	—	9 531	15 328	10 324	14 375	11 193	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 920	—	9 228	13 694	9 820	11 924	11 328	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 654	—	10 164	17 523	11 011	19 230	10 954	—	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	12 332	—	9 288	17 185	11 191	15 057	11 932	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 765	—	9 932	15 630	10 568	12 112	12 242	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 640	—	7 794	19 484	12 238	21 388	11 334	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	7 352	—	7 012	9 205	7 871	8 685	8 377	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	6 459	—	5 762	6 338	6 529	9 148	6 356	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 994	—	9 059	12 436	9 121	8 103	10 970	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	2 050	—	1 565	1 692	2 108	1 529	1 384	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 268	—	847	1 086	1 139	1 051	868	—	—
With related children under 18 years	1 256	—	1 136	1 057	1 323	1 071	956	—	—
With related children under 5 years	527	—	464	433	584	521	463	—	—
Married-couple families	1 629	—	1 255	1 304	1 585	1 370	1 157	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 146	—	769	904	984	1 010	800	—	—
With related children under 18 years	1 060	—	911	829	1 059	983	832	—	—
With related children under 5 years	498	—	370	355	487	463	393	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	342	—	269	319	429	122	153	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	94	—	58	140	128	30	55	—	—
With related children under 18 years	174	—	205	193	236	68	86	—	—
With related children under 5 years	23	—	85	68	76	38	48	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	391	—	261	295	294	167	181	—	—
Nonfamily householder	335	—	199	247	289	148	152	—	—
65 years and over	171	—	107	134	147	70	62	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	8 117	—	6 492	6 353	7 833	6 414	5 780	—	—
Persons under 18 years	2 795	—	2 613	2 160	2 547	2 429	2 186	—	—
Related children under 18 years	2 774	—	2 590	2 130	2 535	2 412	2 178	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 049	—	1 963	1 611	1 859	1 799	1 654	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	756	—	517	553	702	346	404	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	307	—	218	215	282	127	163	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	1 335	—	1 133	914	1 414	963	935	—	—
Percent below poverty level	65.1	—	72.4	54.0	67.1	63.0	67.6	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	780	—	523	505	667	601	525	—	—
With related children under 18 years	884	—	858	656	957	734	675	—	—
With related children under 5 years	370	—	337	301	399	345	336	—	—
Married-couple families	1 023	—	883	649	999	849	764	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	683	—	480	409	571	580	485	—	—
With related children under 18 years	722	—	672	474	741	669	565	—	—
With related children under 5 years	347	—	266	237	321	304	280	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	256	—	216	210	336	84	109	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	71	—	23	68	76	17	27	—	—
With related children under 18 years	142	—	166	147	188	52	72	—	—
With related children under 5 years	17	—	62	54	57	28	34	—	—
Unrelated individuals	355	—	211	247	253	137	123	—	—
Nonfamily householder	299	—	164	208	248	124	111	—	—
65 years and over	171	—	96	110	138	56	54	—	—
Persons	5 697	—	4 938	3 631	5 517	4 352	4 074	—	—
Percent below poverty level	70.2	—	76.1	57.2	70.4	67.9	70.5	—	—
Persons under 18 years	2 136	—	2 098	1 430	1 911	1 785	1 663	—	—
Related children under 18 years	2 115	—	2 082	1 400	1 899	1 768	1 655	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 569	—	1 623	1 047	1 434	1 364	1 273	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	591	—	384	328	494	235	268	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	281	—	149	131	220	93	127	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 585	—	2 856	1 683	2 783	2 443	1 886	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	6 621	—	5 771	4 171	6 305	5 120	4 656	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	7 558	—	6 282	5 054	7 316	5 903	5 372	—	—

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text for definitions of terms and meanings of symbols. see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguadilla Municipio		Isabelo Municipio		Moca Municipio		Aguado Municipio			
	Aguadilla PR MSA	Aguado Municipio	Aguadilla zona urbana		Isabelo zona urbana		Tract 4301 98	Tract 4302	Tract 4303	
			Total		Total					
All housing units	56 565	11 853	20 761	6 882	13 497	4 546	10 454	1 353	1 908	1 214
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	2 275	625	704	104	429	65	517	86	62	36
1985 to 1988	7 363	2 043	2 172	286	1 621	348	1 527	252	453	128
1980 to 1984	8 949	2 242	2 357	591	2 260	731	2 090	170	409	89
1970 to 1979	16 832	3 647	5 682	1 734	4 322	1 523	3 181	314	471	443
1960 to 1969	10 656	1 778	4 476	2 315	2 596	974	1 806	275	357	227
1950 to 1959	5 036	794	2 057	669	1 344	497	841	114	71	200
1940 to 1949	3 328	421	2 034	394	600	317	273	112	51	61
1939 or earlier	2 126	303	1 279	789	325	91	219	30	34	30
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	839	163	321	101	193	48	162	5	23	14
1 bedroom	4 519	1 061	1 729	726	1 022	231	707	120	136	96
2 bedrooms	15 686	3 186	5 785	2 075	3 771	1 066	2 944	303	489	324
3 bedrooms	28 269	5 772	10 330	2 961	6 811	2 600	5 356	727	895	624
4 bedrooms	6 126	1 459	2 165	836	1 425	492	1 077	166	321	140
5 or more bedrooms	1 126	212	431	183	275	109	208	32	44	16
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	41 500	7 965	15 851	4 944	10 362	3 766	7 322	970	1 457	904
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	4 504	749	2 050	956	942	199	763	95	129	75
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	4 251	1 129	1 120	343	981	201	1 021	100	100	78
Wood frame walls with wood shift foundation	4 710	1 593	1 218	415	867	243	1 032	156	153	139
Mixed concrete and wood walls	1 176	352	401	198	220	71	203	22	53	10
Other type of construction	424	65	121	26	125	66	113	10	16	8
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction	53 656	11 176	19 797	6 474	12 810	4 327	9 873	1 280	1 853	1 149
Sound	50 766	10 584	18 798	6 067	12 552	4 170	9 132	1 214	1 808	1 043
Deteriorating	2 846	573	992	400	558	157	723	60	45	106
Dilapidated	44	19	7	7	—	—	18	6	—	—
Inadequate original construction	2 909	677	964	408	687	219	581	73	55	65
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	52 658	10 886	19 271	6 364	12 765	4 353	9 736	1 306	1 708	1 149
1 complete bathroom	42 848	8 943	15 697	4 826	10 475	3 541	7 733	1 001	1 406	996
2 or more complete bathrooms	8 543	1 664	3 368	1 249	1 826	681	1 685	238	430	133
Air conditioning	3 167	672	1 304	591	651	351	540	90	205	115
Central system	255	36	103	26	78	33	38	16	—	—
Source of water: public system	55 139	11 350	20 530	6 825	13 148	4 493	10 111	1 353	1 875	1 189
Sewage disposal: public sewer	20 542	3 223	10 592	5 791	4 060	2 920	2 667	349	1 387	914
Occupied housing units	49 339	10 185	18 198	6 024	11 727	4 082	9 229	1 174	1 559	1 049
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity	9 673	1 486	5 294	2 233	1 822	1 156	1 071	136	513	193
Gas	38 960	8 552	12 632	3 673	9 723	2 895	8 053	1 011	1 046	836
Other fuel	706	147	272	118	182	31	105	27	—	20
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type	12 359	1 694	5 739	1 963	2 771	1 381	2 155	209	596	237
Shower	13 247	2 576	4 738	1 514	3 745	1 138	2 188	298	487	338
Solar	3 552	704	1 466	251	746	207	636	133	57	51
Other or none	20 181	5 211	6 255	2 296	4 465	1 356	4 250	534	419	423
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	16 202	3 175	6 746	3 104	3 842	1 548	2 439	310	436	477
1	22 135	4 657	7 816	2 164	5 307	1 814	4 355	553	787	398
2	9 144	1 948	2 996	567	2 174	609	2 026	240	281	174
3 or more	1 858	405	640	189	404	111	409	71	55	—
Vehicles per household	9	1.0	9	.7	.9	.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	36 936	8 330	12 090	3 423	9 050	2 883	7 466	959	1 030	673
1989 to March 1990	2 854	696	887	208	588	106	683	72	61	49
1985 to 1988	6 982	1 822	2 036	330	1 768	525	1 356	260	237	133
1980 to 1984	6 619	1 528	1 940	425	1 615	547	1 536	124	133	110
1970 to 1979	11 034	2 379	3 675	1 238	2 744	967	2 236	182	358	192
1969 or earlier	9 447	1 905	3 552	1 222	2 335	738	1 655	321	241	189
Renter-occupied housing units	12 403	1 855	6 108	2 601	2 677	1 199	1 763	215	529	376
1989 to March 1990	4 655	782	2 086	754	980	384	807	106	160	161
1985 to 1988	4 461	614	2 170	855	1 067	467	610	26	241	81
1980 to 1984	1 631	280	868	444	299	173	184	24	105	72
1970 to 1979	1 026	96	655	367	186	133	89	26	23	26
1969 or earlier	630	83	329	181	145	42	73	33	—	36
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	23 269	4 805	8 167	2 879	5 808	1 870	4 489	450	714	545
Householder 65 years and over	10 290	1 965	3 977	1 612	2 668	993	1 680	218	315	238
Owner-occupied housing units	8 991	1 805	3 328	1 216	2 328	783	1 530	182	276	182
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	766	225	144	50	231	44	166	7	18	11
No telephone in unit	4 942	966	1 747	726	1 350	465	879	98	121	109
No vehicle available	6 012	247	2 275	1 081	1 512	542	978	143	187	152
Complete plumbing facilities	46 770	9 460	17 635	5 824	11 088	3 948	8 587	1 139	1 527	986
01 or less persons per room	41 334	8 189	15 892	5 293	9 773	3 479	7 480	981	1 390	894
01 or more persons per room	5 436	1 271	1 743	531	1 315	469	1 107	158	137	92
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	2 569	725	563	290	639	134	642	35	32	63
01 or less persons per room	1 948	559	477	172	451	104	461	35	32	50
01 or more persons per room	621	166	86	28	188	30	181	—	—	13
Mean household income in 1989										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	11 607	10 275	13 512	12 746	10 698	11 408	11 109	10 109	12 902	10 605
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	9 364	9 623	8 711	7 163	8 661	7 579	12 419	10 499	9 596	8 787
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	33 093	7 217	11 756	4 168	7 971	2 660	6 149	805	985	728
Owner-occupied housing units	24 122	5 927	7 225	2 050	6 009	1 735	4 961	673	590	432
Renter-occupied housing units	8 971	1 290	4 531	2 118	1 962	925	1 188	132	395	296

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguado Municipio—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Aguadillo Municipio	Aguadillo zona urbano, Aguadillo Municipio				
	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306	Tract 4307.98		Tract 4006	Tract 4007	Tract 4008	Tract 4009	Tract 4010
All housing units	2 817	2 529	2 032	—	1 249	1 303	1 165	1 584	1 059	891
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	198	128	115	—	72	28	7	43	4	22
1985 to 1988	445	519	246	—	124	71	57	65	20	60
1980 to 1984	613	518	443	—	208	56	20	56	319	136
1970 to 1979	801	859	759	—	310	464	265	253	333	254
1960 to 1969	305	313	301	—	248	511	685	455	96	104
1950 to 1959	254	87	68	—	170	101	64	214	54	77
1940 to 1949	85	30	82	—	41	66	29	134	37	112
1939 or earlier	116	75	18	—	76	6	38	364	196	126
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	64	25	32	—	30	14	—	64	9	8
1 bedroom	295	300	114	—	126	110	91	209	112	98
2 bedrooms	836	738	496	—	352	277	239	627	505	262
3 bedrooms	1 295	1 119	1 112	—	609	676	595	520	333	371
4 bedrooms	281	319	232	—	120	168	194	139	89	134
5 or more bedrooms	46	28	46	—	12	58	46	25	11	18
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION										
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	1 554	1 557	1 523	—	833	1 216	1 050	608	811	438
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	172	174	104	—	224	9	49	550	79	238
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	354	346	151	—	94	54	8	166	52	63
Wood frame walls with wood stiff foundation	540	387	218	—	76	—	23	170	73	125
Mixed concrete and wood walls	173	65	29	—	22	16	35	72	44	27
Other type of construction	24	—	7	—	—	8	—	18	—	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT										
Adequate original construction	2 538	2 382	1 974	—	1 191	1 218	1 130	1 415	1 027	840
Sound	2 423	2 244	1 852	—	1 127	1 182	1 088	1 253	934	775
Deteriorating	102	138	122	—	64	36	42	162	86	65
Dilapidated	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Inadequate original construction	279	147	58	—	58	85	35	169	32	51
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 529	2 339	1 855	—	1 161	1 276	1 145	1 354	949	786
1 complete bathroom	2 101	1 888	1 551	—	1 004	749	726	1 189	808	722
2 or more complete bathrooms	305	257	301	—	154	472	360	57	93	77
Air conditioning	114	80	68	—	9	221	207	20	20	14
Central system	16	4	—	—	—	5	14	—	—	—
Source of water, public system	2 596	2 393	1 944	—	1 214	1 299	1 160	1 560	1 046	884
Sewage disposal, public sewer	168	310	95	—	310	1 086	909	1 292	952	696
Occupied housing units	2 470	2 210	1 723	—	1 105	1 212	1 078	1 240	939	729
COOKING FUEL										
Electricity	182	85	377	—	175	567	641	133	322	78
Gas	2 228	2 103	1 328	—	919	639	437	1 046	594	640
Other fuel	60	22	18	—	11	6	—	61	23	11
TYPE OF WATER HEATER										
Electric—tank type	247	238	167	—	240	685	414	182	289	112
Shower	512	455	486	—	399	220	316	347	246	206
Solar	220	146	97	—	76	120	62	—	22	—
Other or none	1 491	1 371	973	—	390	187	286	711	382	411
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	735	712	505	—	354	387	460	928	442	493
1	1 188	958	773	—	482	526	355	312	458	226
2	472	455	326	—	231	242	184	—	32	10
3 or more	75	85	119	—	38	57	79	—	7	—
Vehicles per household	1.0	1.0	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	.9	.3	.6	.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	2 272	1 923	1 473	—	850	770	531	774	552	479
1989 to March 1990	236	151	127	—	95	48	43	58	10	37
1985 to 1988	465	477	250	—	147	107	60	69	34	42
1980 to 1984	482	392	287	—	130	101	36	92	65	88
1970 to 1979	544	597	506	—	206	273	180	211	269	165
1969 or earlier	545	306	303	—	272	241	212	344	174	147
Renter-occupied housing units	198	287	250	—	255	442	547	466	387	250
1989 to March 1990	106	157	92	—	134	65	107	198	134	134
1985 to 1988	43	105	118	—	67	184	165	151	151	68
1980 to 1984	36	8	35	—	26	87	127	62	76	44
1970 to 1979	13	8	—	—	8	50	142	16	18	4
1969 or earlier	—	9	5	—	20	56	6	39	8	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 300	992	804	—	445	391	427	715	571	438
Householder 65 years and over	514	348	332	—	231	324	250	429	181	241
Owner-occupied housing units	504	348	313	—	203	270	158	320	162	209
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	70	60	59	—	12	6	—	18	—	19
No telephone in unit	283	191	164	—	104	76	66	241	115	181
No vehicle available	331	234	200	—	135	155	108	379	101	220
Complete plumbing facilities	2 187	2 013	1 608	—	1 055	1 206	1 072	1 160	905	694
1.00 or less persons per room	1 799	1 685	1 440	—	908	1 134	966	1 050	779	627
1.01 or more persons per room	388	328	168	—	147	72	106	110	126	67
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	283	197	115	—	50	6	6	80	34	35
1.00 or less persons per room	180	162	100	—	39	6	—	68	34	25
1.01 or more persons per room	103	35	15	—	11	—	6	12	—	10
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	9 714	10 154	9 419	—	10 179	18 780	19 518	6 943	8 762	6 392
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	7 388	10 137	11 366	—	10 435	10 037	8 927	5 364	5 880	6 289
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 927	1 545	1 227	—	714	662	641	1 005	734	604
Owner-occupied housing units	1 767	1 372	1 093	—	553	325	198	612	415	388
Renter-occupied housing units	160	173	134	—	161	337	443	393	319	216

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Agudilla zona urbana, Agudilla Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Agudilla Municipio						
	Tract 4011	Tract 4012 98 (pt 1)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002	Tract 4003	Tract 4004	Tract 4005	Tract 4012 98 (pt 1)	Tract 4013
All housing units	880	—	1 833	538	919	1 406	2 386	1 249	3 133
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	159	28	12	36	124	72	97
1985 to 1988	13	—	357	59	11	206	273	124	354
1980 to 1984	4	—	222	42	—	141	285	208	524
1970 to 1979	165	—	475	116	23	346	674	310	1 249
1960 to 1969	464	—	336	39	21	230	503	248	310
1950 to 1959	159	—	173	64	207	187	194	170	276
1940 to 1949	16	—	64	182	581	232	217	41	210
1939 or earlier	59	—	47	8	64	28	116	76	113
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	6	—	28	50	6	8	15	30	30
1 bedroom	106	—	81	32	13	141	239	126	194
2 bedrooms	165	—	464	69	421	341	665	352	801
3 bedrooms	466	—	1 069	355	366	740	1 211	609	1 761
4 bedrooms	112	—	163	32	77	143	200	120	305
5 or more bedrooms	25	—	28	—	36	33	56	12	42
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	821	—	1 476	465	919	1 146	1 618	833	2 665
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	31	—	112	20	—	194	174	224	173
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	—	—	81	7	—	25	300	94	79
Wood frame walls with wood shift foundation	24	—	128	40	—	41	145	76	174
Mixed concrete and wood walls	4	—	36	6	—	—	54	22	42
Other type of construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT									
Adequate original construction	844	—	1 793	524	912	1 302	2 283	1 191	3 053
Sound	835	—	1 748	508	899	1 214	2 238	1 127	2 898
Deteriorating	9	—	45	16	13	88	45	64	155
Dilapidated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction	36	—	40	14	7	104	103	58	80
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	854	—	1 601	523	905	1 285	2 216	1 161	2 985
1 complete bathroom	632	—	1 520	436	776	1 072	1 781	1 004	2 515
2 or more complete bathrooms	190	—	235	79	126	210	465	154	414
Air conditioning	109	—	77	104	245	50	64	9	64
Central system	7	—	—	—	51	—	—	—	—
Source of water: public system	876	—	1 821	523	919	1 398	2 348	1 214	3 108
Sewage disposal: public sewer	856	—	722	280	910	432	816	310	818
Occupied housing units	826	—	1 535	457	782	1 250	2 138	1 105	2 806
COOKING FUEL									
Electricity	492	—	456	181	486	332	533	175	623
Gas	317	—	1 067	276	255	911	1 572	919	2 152
Other fuel	17	—	12	—	41	7	33	11	31
TYPE OF WATER HEATER									
Electric—tank type	281	—	545	267	583	235	430	240	827
Shower	179	—	351	74	83	377	696	399	791
Solar	47	—	174	47	47	135	196	76	255
Other or none	319	—	465	69	69	503	816	390	933
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	394	—	395	73	26	463	862	354	942
1	287	—	904	199	333	525	851	482	1 350
2	99	—	203	169	389	203	346	231	442
3 or more	46	—	33	16	34	59	79	38	72
Vehicles per household	8	—	9	1.3	1.6	.9	.8	1.0	9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	317	—	1 143	336	449	806	1 400	850	1 984
1989 to March 1990	12	—	109	12	44	64	143	95	112
1985 to 1988	18	—	174	60	110	234	240	147	359
1980 to 1984	43	—	138	113	140	138	162	130	439
1970 to 1979	140	—	340	80	155	228	379	206	539
1969 or earlier	104	—	382	71	—	142	476	272	535
Renter-occupied housing units	509	—	392	121	333	444	738	255	822
1989 to March 1990	116	—	212	32	149	142	197	134	270
1985 to 1988	136	—	141	62	150	155	285	67	310
1980 to 1984	48	—	29	21	23	26	124	26	169
1970 to 1979	137	—	—	6	11	60	106	8	66
1969 or earlier	72	—	10	—	—	61	26	20	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	337	—	793	119	88	731	1 067	445	1 238
Householder 65 years and over	187	—	360	74	39	145	423	231	659
Owner-occupied housing units	97	—	325	66	21	125	379	203	590
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	—	—	9	—	13	13	12	17
No telephone in unit	47	—	152	27	8	107	175	104	283
No vehicle available	118	—	163	41	—	112	237	135	334
Complete plumbing facilities	787	—	1 492	440	782	1 221	2 066	1 055	2 742
1.00 or less persons per room	737	—	1 333	396	727	1 023	1 953	908	2 434
2.01 or more persons per room	50	—	159	44	55	198	113	147	308
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	39	—	43	17	—	29	72	50	64
1.00 or less persons per room	39	—	43	17	—	13	60	39	58
2.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	16	12	11	6
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	7 453	—	17 628	20 332	25 243	11 674	13 858	10 179	11 024
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	5 822	—	8 658	13 506	22 156	9 235	7 311	10 435	6 252
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	522	—	1 113	199	116	840	1 418	714	1 960
Owner-occupied housing units	112	—	797	139	68	499	858	553	1 273
Renter-occupied housing units	410	—	316	60	48	341	560	161	687

Table 6. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio—Con.			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Isobelo Municipio			Isobelo zona urbano, Isobelo Municipio	
	Tract 4014	Tract 4015.98	Tract 4206.98	Tract 4103	Tract 4104	Tract 4105	Tract 4102	Tract 4103 (pt.)
All housing units -----	2 398	—	17	1 461	3 089	1 729	1 242	1 413
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	72	—	—	—	76	64	11	—
1985 to 1988 -----	494	—	8	43	437	159	103	43
1980 to 1984 -----	340	—	4	244	474	181	227	244
1970 to 1979 -----	755	—	—	315	898	778	409	301
1960 to 1969 -----	474	—	—	488	663	266	204	474
1950 to 1959 -----	117	—	—	214	369	176	115	208
1940 to 1949 -----	113	—	—	132	81	61	146	118
1939 or earlier -----	33	—	5	25	91	44	27	25
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	53	—	—	4	57	8	44	4
1 bedroom -----	169	—	8	113	304	70	40	100
2 bedrooms -----	597	—	—	280	932	351	390	273
3 bedrooms -----	1 249	—	9	895	1 360	1 079	630	867
4 bedrooms -----	289	—	—	102	380	201	126	102
5 or more bedrooms -----	41	—	—	67	56	20	12	67
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION								
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof -----	1 773	—	12	1 245	2 270	1 485	941	1 217
Concrete walls with wood frame roof -----	197	—	—	69	269	42	97	63
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation -----	191	—	—	64	258	55	52	64
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation -----	194	—	5	49	250	91	70	35
Mixed concrete and wood walls -----	43	—	—	29	21	50	27	29
Other type of construction -----	—	—	—	5	21	6	55	5
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT								
Adequate original construction -----	2 253	—	12	1 397	2 864	1 691	1 145	1 369
Sound -----	2 087	—	12	1 352	2 684	1 659	1 098	1 324
Deteriorating -----	166	—	—	45	180	32	47	45
Dilapidated -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction -----	145	—	5	64	225	38	97	44
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	2 214	—	17	1 428	2 926	1 704	1 133	1 394
1 complete bathroom -----	1 754	—	13	1 107	2 341	1 330	1 031	1 066
2 or more complete bathrooms -----	432	—	4	273	439	321	96	266
Air conditioning -----	100	—	—	204	125	103	35	197
Central system -----	26	—	—	35	15	5	—	28
Source of water, public system -----	2 357	—	17	1 450	3 027	1 699	1 221	1 402
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	505	—	8	1 328	448	1 068	589	1 280
Occupied housing units -----	2 092	—	9	1 277	2 587	1 591	1 061	1 277
COOKING FUEL								
Electricity -----	271	—	4	491	354	520	150	491
Gas -----	1 802	—	5	781	2 140	1 071	885	781
Other fuel -----	19	—	—	5	93	—	26	5
TYPE OF WATER HEATER								
Electric—tank type -----	644	—	5	557	699	659	177	557
Shower -----	453	—	—	312	681	479	336	312
Solar -----	281	—	4	42	191	115	57	42
Other or none -----	714	—	—	366	1 016	338	491	366
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	527	—	—	562	789	470	430	562
1 -----	1 003	—	5	466	1 199	776	490	466
2 -----	442	—	4	170	528	320	125	170
3 or more -----	120	—	—	79	71	25	16	79
Vehicles per household -----	1.1	—	1.4	.8	1.0	.9	.8	.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 690	—	9	839	1 954	1 143	799	839
1989 to March 1990 -----	100	—	—	12	138	92	12	12
1985 to 1988 -----	378	—	4	153	407	218	117	153
1980 to 1984 -----	255	—	—	135	334	177	196	135
1970 to 1979 -----	505	—	5	255	538	446	276	255
1969 or earlier -----	452	—	—	284	537	210	198	284
Renter-occupied housing units -----	402	—	—	438	633	448	262	438
1989 to March 1990 -----	196	—	—	120	208	128	116	120
1985 to 1988 -----	145	—	—	220	294	169	57	220
1980 to 1984 -----	6	—	—	74	42	47	54	74
1970 to 1979 -----	31	—	—	16	33	81	35	16
1969 or earlier -----	24	—	—	8	56	23	—	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	802	—	5	625	1 266	621	542	625
Householder 65 years and over -----	434	—	—	357	678	341	224	357
Owner-occupied housing units -----	403	—	—	282	603	275	172	282
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	30	—	—	—	73	21	15	—
No telephone in unit -----	165	—	—	184	325	154	104	184
No vehicle available -----	172	—	—	197	332	169	146	197
Complete plumbing facilities -----	2 004	—	9	1 261	2 423	1 565	994	1 261
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 816	—	9	1 146	2 154	1 401	812	1 146
1.01 or more persons per room -----	188	—	—	115	269	164	182	115
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	88	—	—	16	164	26	67	16
1.00 or less persons per room -----	75	—	—	16	112	21	53	16
1.01 or more persons per room -----	13	—	—	—	52	5	14	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 997	—	13 162	12 330	11 102	11 592	9 269	12 330
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	12 126	—	—	8 519	8 424	6 942	8 042	8 519
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	1 224	—	4	804	1 662	1 011	791	804
Owner-occupied housing units -----	984	—	4	463	1 230	645	598	463
Renter-occupied housing units -----	240	—	—	341	432	366	193	341

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Isabela zona urbana Isabela Municipio—Con		Remainder of Isabela Municipio				
	Tract 4104 (pt.)	Tract 4105 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4103 (pt.)	Tract 4104 (pt.)	Tract 4105 (pt.)	Tract 4106
All housing units	751	1 140	1 614	48	2 338	589	1 703
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	23	31	62	—	53	33	78
1985 to 1988	86	116	284	—	351	43	178
1980 to 1984	152	108	262	—	322	73	361
1970 to 1979	229	584	495	14	669	194	507
1960 to 1969	131	165	311	14	532	101	253
1950 to 1959	82	92	117	6	287	84	195
1940 to 1949	17	36	37	14	64	25	75
1939 or earlier	31	8	46	—	60	36	56
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	—	—	13	—	57	8	33
1 bedroom	63	28	98	13	241	42	198
2 bedrooms	194	209	490	7	738	142	477
3 bedrooms	356	747	817	28	1 004	332	800
4 bedrooms	128	136	185	—	252	65	150
5 or more bedrooms	10	20	11	—	46	—	45
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION							
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	550	1 058	1 251	28	1 720	427	1 179
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	33	6	45	6	236	36	227
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	64	21	154	—	194	34	97
Wood frame walls with wood shift foundation	97	41	96	14	153	50	173
Mixed concrete and wood walls	7	8	62	—	14	42	—
Other type of construction	—	6	6	—	21	—	27
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT							
Adequate original construction	693	1 120	1 594	28	2 171	571	1 555
Sound	642	1 106	1 534	28	2 042	553	1 516
Deteriorating	51	14	60	—	129	18	39
Dilapidated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction	58	20	20	20	167	18	148
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	702	1 124	1 527	34	2 224	580	1 517
1 complete bathroom	522	922	1 245	7	1 819	408	1 239
2 or more complete bathrooms	120	199	220	41	319	122	191
Air conditioning	37	82	83	7	88	21	14
Central system	—	5	17	7	15	—	—
Source of water: public system	745	1 125	1 604	48	2 282	574	1 564
Sewage disposal: public sewer	136	915	124	48	312	153	104
Occupied housing units	681	1 063	1 406	—	1 906	528	1 439
COOKING FUEL							
Electricity	97	418	123	—	257	102	45
Gas	584	645	1 278	—	1 556	426	1 366
Other fuel	—	—	5	—	93	—	28
TYPE OF WATER HEATER							
Electric—tank type	138	509	154	—	561	150	137
Shower	196	294	536	—	485	185	559
Solar	62	46	124	—	129	69	66
Other or none	285	214	592	—	731	124	677
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	249	307	435	—	540	163	501
1	309	549	590	—	890	227	637
2	117	197	296	—	411	123	264
3 or more	6	10	85	—	65	15	37
vehicles per household	8	9	1.0	—	1.0	1.0	9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	501	744	1 139	—	1 453	399	1 197
1989 to March 1990	42	40	112	—	96	52	62
1985 to 1988	107	148	256	—	300	70	231
1980 to 1984	84	132	181	—	250	45	215
1970 to 1979	113	323	315	—	425	123	281
1969 or earlier	155	101	275	—	382	109	408
Renter-occupied housing units	180	319	267	—	453	129	242
1989 to March 1990	70	78	139	—	138	50	89
1985 to 1988	69	121	94	—	225	48	92
1980 to 1984	18	27	7	—	24	20	34
1970 to 1979	6	76	11	—	27	5	—
1969 or earlier	17	17	16	—	39	6	27
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	339	364	629	—	927	257	906
Householder 65 years and over	225	187	202	—	453	154	382
Owner-occupied housing units	188	141	187	—	415	134	344
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	21	8	17	—	52	13	74
No telephone in unit	19	58	95	—	206	96	255
No vehicle available	117	82	132	—	215	87	256
Complete plumbing facilities	643	1 050	1 356	—	1 780	515	1 235
1.00 or less persons per room	597	924	1 174	—	1 557	477	1 125
1.01 or more persons per room	46	126	182	—	223	38	110
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	38	13	50	—	126	13	204
1.00 or less persons per room	27	8	32	—	85	13	131
1.01 or more persons per room	11	5	18	—	41	—	73
Mean household income in 1989							
Owner-occupied housing units: dollars	10 873	13 025	11 047	—	11 181	8 919	9 511
Renter-occupied housing units: dollars	6 560	6 428	10 603	—	9 124	8 214	8 388
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	445	620	957	—	1 217	391	1 119
Owner-occupied housing units	320	354	778	—	910	291	937
Renter-occupied housing units	125	266	179	—	307	100	182

Table 6. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Isobelo Municipio— Con.		Moco Municipio						
	Tract 4107.98	Tract 4108.98	Tract 4201.98	Tract 4202.98	Tract 4203	Tract 4204	Tract 4205	Tract 4206.97	Tract 4206.98
All housing units	2 659	—	1 983	2 093	2 720	1 849	1 809	—	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	138	—	125	91	99	94	108	—	—
1985 to 1988	417	—	262	215	374	302	374	—	—
1980 to 1984	511	—	414	349	589	428	310	—	—
1970 to 1979	920	—	536	755	805	529	556	—	—
1960 to 1969	411	—	322	326	539	378	241	—	—
1950 to 1959	158	—	214	226	198	87	116	—	—
1940 to 1949	68	—	69	63	56	14	71	—	—
1939 or earlier	36	—	41	68	60	17	33	—	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	34	—	51	70	22	—	19	—	—
1 bedroom	199	—	202	134	160	80	131	—	—
2 bedrooms	851	—	650	314	857	548	575	—	—
3 bedrooms	1 230	—	939	1 184	1 388	941	904	—	—
4 bedrooms	281	—	77	331	265	253	151	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	64	—	64	60	28	27	29	—	—
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION									
Concrete walls with concrete slab roof	1 991	—	1 271	1 751	1 826	1 248	1 226	—	—
Concrete walls with wood frame roof	193	—	176	87	352	69	79	—	—
Wood frame walls with concrete foundation	301	—	228	122	242	251	178	—	—
Wood frame walls with wood stilt foundation	138	—	250	106	238	158	280	—	—
Mixed concrete and wood walls	31	—	48	27	42	46	40	—	—
Other type of construction	5	—	10	—	20	77	6	—	—
CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT									
Adequate original construction	2 564	—	1 827	2 008	2 597	1 773	1 668	—	—
Sound	2 409	—	1 639	1 920	2 385	1 693	1 495	—	—
Deteriorating	155	—	183	88	207	72	173	—	—
Dilapidated	—	—	5	—	5	8	—	—	—
Inadequate original construction	95	—	156	85	123	76	141	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	2 530	—	1 699	2 022	2 537	1 756	1 722	—	—
1 complete bathroom	2 182	—	1 408	1 366	2 137	1 397	1 425	—	—
2 or more complete bathrooms	286	—	151	647	343	338	206	—	—
Air conditioning	87	—	42	272	64	98	64	—	—
Central system	6	—	—	24	8	6	—	—	—
Source of water, public system	2 583	—	1 828	2 074	2 638	1 787	1 784	—	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	399	—	100	1 760	298	363	146	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 366	—	1 718	1 927	2 341	1 679	1 564	—	—
COOKING FUEL									
Electricity	139	—	106	691	136	95	43	—	—
Gas	2 202	—	1 581	1 207	2 188	1 563	1 514	—	—
Other fuel	25	—	31	29	17	21	7	—	—
TYPE OF WATER HEATER									
Electric—tank type	388	—	222	875	477	373	208	—	—
Shower	842	—	408	489	574	428	289	—	—
Solar	151	—	161	113	87	135	140	—	—
Other or none	985	—	927	450	1 203	743	927	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	655	—	561	479	674	317	408	—	—
1	1 149	—	848	912	1 138	723	734	—	—
2	471	—	285	395	464	532	350	—	—
3 or more	91	—	24	141	65	107	72	—	—
Vehicles per household	1.0	—	.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	—	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 979	—	1 409	1 327	1 926	1 441	1 363	—	—
1989 to March 1990	160	—	140	144	166	111	122	—	—
1985 to 1988	386	—	256	188	319	289	304	—	—
1980 to 1984	377	—	347	205	382	338	264	—	—
1970 to 1979	633	—	333	507	608	393	395	—	—
1969 or earlier	423	—	333	283	451	310	278	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	387	—	309	600	415	238	201	—	—
1989 to March 1990	180	—	161	203	211	148	84	—	—
1985 to 1988	141	—	78	240	134	82	76	—	—
1980 to 1984	41	—	45	78	38	8	15	—	—
1970 to 1979	10	—	15	47	8	—	19	—	—
1969 or earlier	15	—	10	32	24	—	7	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	1 219	—	863	806	1 111	927	782	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	484	—	316	375	441	268	280	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	465	—	283	287	427	268	265	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	31	—	80	16	14	34	22	—	—
No telephone in unit	233	—	193	176	205	158	147	—	—
No vehicle available	280	—	188	229	253	132	176	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	2 254	—	1 490	1 858	2 218	1 593	1 428	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 961	—	1 251	1 747	1 944	1 311	1 227	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	293	—	111	274	274	282	201	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	112	—	228	69	123	86	136	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	86	—	142	63	101	66	89	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	26	—	86	6	22	20	47	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	10 188	—	9 182	16 272	9 524	10 572	10 879	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	10 453	—	8 615	9 634	8 611	31 817	11 471	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 627	—	1 250	1 100	1 634	1 109	1 056	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	1 358	—	1 024	661	1 354	985	937	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	269	—	226	439	280	124	119	—	—

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguadilla Municipio		Isabela Municipio		Moca Municipio		Aguado Municipio			
	Aguadilla, PR MSA	Aguado Municipio	Aguadilla zona urbana		Isabela zona urbana		Moca Municipio	Tract 4301.98	Tract 4302	Tract 4303
			Total		Total					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	34 022	7 682	11 248	3 111	8 371	2 766	6 721	879	943	648
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	5 848	830	2 353	605	1 516	889	1 149	114	207	128
Less than \$300	3 131	353	1 169	345	988	622	621	55	104	53
\$300 to \$399	1 198	188	576	90	233	128	201	37	26	20
\$400 to \$499	773	139	309	105	168	92	157	22	14	39
\$500 to \$599	414	85	134	48	67	20	128	—	23	7
\$600 to \$799	207	54	97	—	27	19	29	—	29	9
\$800 to \$999	62	3	38	—	8	8	13	—	3	—
\$1 000 to \$1 499	47	8	25	17	14	—	—	—	8	—
\$1 500 to \$1 999	12	—	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$2 000 or more	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	288	324	301	284	250	242	283	303	298	332
Not mortgaged	28 174	6 852	8 895	2 506	6 855	1 877	5 572	765	736	520
Less than \$50	15 160	3 609	4 747	1 373	3 385	692	3 419	476	256	230
\$50 to \$99	10 234	2 624	3 245	852	2 670	848	1 695	222	361	191
\$100 to \$149	1 888	427	651	191	543	232	267	50	71	71
\$150 to \$199	509	85	166	47	176	70	82	10	13	12
\$200 to \$299	270	60	62	43	65	28	83	7	14	11
\$300 or more	113	47	24	—	16	7	26	—	21	5
Median (dollars)	50—	50—	50—	50—	51	65	50—	50—	66	58
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5 000	10 776	2 617	3 436	980	2 639	795	2 084	335	258	207
Less than 20 percent	5 505	1 369	1 655	522	1 225	325	1 256	139	75	133
20 to 24 percent	1 065	240	372	75	257	74	196	22	7	17
25 to 29 percent	627	177	174	49	168	71	108	20	31	6
30 to 34 percent	449	102	147	63	135	27	65	29	18	—
35 percent or more	2 151	495	716	189	606	188	334	83	93	45
Not computed	979	234	372	82	248	110	125	42	34	6
Median	18.0	17.8	18.6	17.0	19.6	21.2	15.6	21.7	29.8	16.4
\$5 000 to \$9 999	9 836	2 243	3 000	821	2 600	855	1 993	258	253	198
Less than 20 percent	8 164	1 975	2 492	698	2 010	548	1 687	198	182	159
20 to 24 percent	323	46	109	7	113	41	55	12	7	5
25 to 29 percent	238	34	76	35	72	52	56	—	13	6
30 to 34 percent	269	45	63	27	120	68	41	16	10	4
35 percent or more	807	138	241	41	285	146	143	32	41	24
Not computed	35	5	19	13	—	—	11	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	14.4	10.0—	10.0—	11.2	10.0—
\$10 000 to \$19 999	8 344	1 853	2 583	690	2 109	702	1 799	179	227	164
Less than 20 percent	7 012	1 611	2 120	585	1 773	485	1 508	155	203	101
20 to 24 percent	400	41	178	36	104	55	77	—	9	10
25 to 29 percent	303	67	114	14	53	40	69	12	7	5
30 to 34 percent	265	44	89	30	74	66	58	6	5	10
35 percent or more	357	90	82	25	98	56	87	6	3	38
Not computed	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	14.0	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	11.5
\$20 000 or more	5 066	969	2 229	620	1 023	414	845	107	205	79
Less than 20 percent	4 534	904	1 928	529	946	380	756	107	162	79
20 to 24 percent	243	13	155	32	47	26	28	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	144	19	74	32	18	—	33	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	41	21	6	—	—	—	14	—	15	—
35 percent or more	66	12	42	17	12	8	—	—	12	—
Not computed	38	—	24	10	—	—	14	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	12 157	1 824	6 050	2 601	2 607	1 192	1 676	202	529	372
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	2 473	238	1 893	1 067	168	118	174	6	121	93
\$100 to \$199	3 308	566	1 274	723	908	373	560	68	159	100
\$200 to \$299	2 467	377	1 108	312	596	306	386	41	92	89
\$300 to \$399	875	99	424	89	264	144	88	5	17	41
\$400 to \$499	228	9	199	71	20	20	—	—	4	5
\$500 to \$599	118	—	118	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	16	4	5	—	7	7	—	—	—	4
\$750 to \$999	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1 000 or more	9	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	2 658	531	1 015	305	644	224	468	82	136	40
Median (dollars)	174	175	154	109	193	199	176	188	160	159
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2 500	2 493	342	1 384	609	451	249	316	23	125	61
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	36	—	31	10	—	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	76	6	63	28	—	—	7	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	40	12	19	13	—	—	9	—	—	12
35 percent or more	1 263	174	713	387	247	136	129	6	75	31
Not computed	1 078	150	558	171	204	113	166	17	44	18
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2 500 to \$4 999	2 754	380	1 514	785	575	311	285	23	133	149
Less than 20 percent	323	30	233	149	15	15	45	—	22	8
20 to 24 percent	265	15	203	85	23	16	24	—	8	7
25 to 29 percent	185	22	130	91	33	6	—	—	8	14
30 to 34 percent	219	21	153	109	32	21	13	—	5	9
35 percent or more	1 224	168	608	266	316	188	132	17	31	89
Not computed	538	124	187	85	156	65	71	6	59	22
Median	35.0+	35.0+	33.2	31.1	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	29.4	35.0+
\$5 000 to \$9 999	3 325	541	1 600	735	711	319	473	72	135	88
Less than 20 percent	657	68	490	298	29	24	70	11	34	13
20 to 24 percent	367	59	158	89	86	21	64	4	24	17
25 to 29 percent	342	49	123	67	97	50	73	8	6	—
30 to 34 percent	349	72	178	68	53	24	46	6	13	27
35 percent or more	987	150	471	153	238	144	128	4	45	31
Not computed	623	143	180	60	208	56	92	39	13	—
Median	29.8	31.6	27.5	22.2	33.7	35.0+	28.9	25.9	27.5	32.6
\$10 000 or more	3 585	561	1 552	472	870	313	602	84	136	74
Less than 20 percent	1 948	316	819	285	452	135	361	34	104	53
20 to 24 percent	519	62	226	79	152	84	79	18	6	12
25 to 29 percent	148	46	44	18	41	16	17	5	6	5
30 to 34 percent	114	4	43	4	67	29	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	93	4	84	44	5	5	—	—	—	4
Not computed	763	129	336	42	153	44	145	27	20	—
Median	15.9	15.9	15.7	16.4	17.2	19.9	14.9	17.5	15.7	17.7

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguada Municipio—Con.				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Aguadilla Municipio	Aguadillo zona urbana, Aguadillo Municipio				
	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306	Tract 4307.98	Tract 4012.98	Tract 4006	Tract 4007	Tract 4008	Tract 4009	Tract 4010
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	2 080	1 749	1 383	—	775	720	501	728	434	430
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	149	93	139	—	111	252	160	4	67	9
Less than \$300.....	64	37	40	—	32	156	82	4	23	9
\$300 to \$399.....	25	39	41	—	16	35	10	—	36	—
\$400 to \$499.....	26	—	38	—	29	32	45	—	8	—
\$500 to \$599.....	34	7	14	—	21	21	20	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	—	10	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	331	343	341	—	426	278	297	125	323	275
Not mortgaged.....	1 931	1 656	1 244	—	664	468	341	724	367	421
Less than \$50.....	1 026	830	791	—	310	186	128	494	193	311
\$50 to \$99.....	706	703	441	—	269	213	132	217	128	100
\$100 to \$149.....	131	104	—	—	77	41	47	13	33	10
\$150 to \$199.....	37	13	—	—	—	16	13	—	7	—
\$200 to \$299.....	17	6	5	—	—	12	21	—	6	—
\$300 or more.....	14	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	50—	50	50—	—	54	61	66	50—	50—	50—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$5,000.....	740	605	472	—	301	138	84	357	174	193
Less than 20 percent.....	403	281	338	—	128	61	21	209	71	150
20 to 24 percent.....	61	72	61	—	24	7	—	25	22	21
25 to 29 percent.....	54	52	14	—	26	11	4	17	8	—
30 to 34 percent.....	18	30	7	—	6	—	21	28	8	6
35 percent or more.....	109	132	33	—	99	47	34	33	53	16
Not computed.....	95	38	19	—	18	12	4	45	12	—
Median.....	17.2	20.2	13.7	—	22.8	21.4	33.6	13.8	22.3	13.3
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	652	469	413	—	212	163	117	198	94	185
Less than 20 percent.....	589	458	389	—	183	102	104	198	88	170
20 to 24 percent.....	22	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	—	9	—	—	8	7	—	6	10
30 to 34 percent.....	15	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	15	11	15	—	13	26	6	—	—	—
Not computed.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median.....	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	—	10.7	12.7	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	467	468	348	—	157	191	115	130	120	52
Less than 20 percent.....	434	432	286	—	139	144	97	130	87	52
20 to 24 percent.....	5	11	6	—	3	20	8	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	14	6	23	—	5	—	—	—	14	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	18	—	15	15	10	—	5	—
35 percent or more.....	9	19	15	—	4	12	—	—	6	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.2	10.0—
\$20,000 or more.....	221	207	150	—	105	228	185	43	46	—
Less than 20 percent.....	217	200	139	—	85	193	142	43	46	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	5	—	20	7	25	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	4	7	—	—	—	10	15	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	191	280	250	—	247	442	547	466	387	250
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	—	9	9	—	9	212	297	100	127	16
\$100 to \$199.....	49	120	70	—	70	56	86	217	141	130
\$200 to \$299.....	43	35	77	—	79	64	60	62	14	76
\$300 to \$399.....	6	11	19	—	23	55	—	—	12	3
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	22	42	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	93	105	75	—	66	33	32	87	93	25
Median (dollars).....	200	180	204	—	213	98	88	152	116	173
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$2,500.....	56	44	33	—	28	84	123	118	112	51
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	8	37	17	—	14	58	67	88	51	33
Not computed.....	48	7	16	—	14	26	38	20	61	18
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999.....	21	23	31	—	49	112	165	195	99	66
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	29	50	20	18	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	14	18	13	18	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	7	—	—	18	18	16	14	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	9	19	47	—	11	5
35 percent or more.....	15	—	16	—	40	26	24	110	24	52
Not computed.....	6	23	8	—	—	6	8	36	14	9
Median.....	35.0+	—	35.0+	—	35.0+	27.8	27.9	35.0+	27.3	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	55	126	65	—	67	139	141	107	113	93
Less than 20 percent.....	—	10	—	—	9	76	66	15	39	13
20 to 24 percent.....	8	—	6	—	—	11	34	16	12	11
25 to 29 percent.....	10	19	6	—	7	17	6	23	17	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	20	6	—	8	10	13	6	5	19
35 percent or more.....	17	34	19	—	16	21	18	16	34	41
Not computed.....	20	43	28	—	27	4	4	31	6	9
Median.....	29.7	33.1	35.0+	—	32.5	17.0	20.4	26.5	25.7	34.7
\$10,000 or more.....	59	87	121	—	103	107	118	46	63	40
Less than 20 percent.....	28	32	65	—	46	72	58	36	39	31
20 to 24 percent.....	6	12	8	—	15	15	26	8	12	9
25 to 29 percent.....	6	11	13	—	8	6	6	2	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	9	6	23	—	—	—
Not computed.....	19	32	31	—	25	8	5	—	12	—
Median.....	14.5	14.3	14.6	—	17.5	12.7	19.7	17.2	10.0—	16.6

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Aguadilla zona urbana, Aguadilla Municipio—Con		Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio						
	Tract 4011	Tract 4012.98 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002	Tract 4003	Tract 4004	Tract 4005	Tract 4012.98 (pt.)	Tract 4013
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	298	—	1 117	323	429	746	1 325	775	1 877
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	113	—	220	149	339	157	202	111	265
Less than \$300.....	71	—	97	70	183	56	92	32	153
\$300 to \$399.....	9	—	79	57	128	46	43	16	62
\$400 to \$499.....	20	—	21	6	21	43	20	29	25
\$500 to \$599.....	7	—	6	10	—	12	4	21	7
\$600 to \$699.....	—	—	5	6	—	—	35	8	12
\$700 to \$799.....	—	—	6	—	7	—	6	—	6
\$800 to \$899.....	6	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—
\$1 000 to \$1 499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
\$1 500 to \$1 999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2 000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	264	—	313	304	294	355	332	426	286
Not mortgaged.....	185	—	897	174	90	589	1 123	664	1 612
Less than \$50.....	61	—	465	75	33	311	577	310	810
\$50 to \$99.....	62	—	335	65	41	236	435	269	636
\$100 to \$149.....	47	—	69	13	6	36	93	77	114
\$150 to \$199.....	11	—	14	13	10	6	10	—	47
\$200 to \$299.....	4	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	5
\$300 or more.....	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	8	—
Median (dollars).....	75	—	50	59	65	50	50	54	50
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$5 000.....	34	—	409	94	15	230	413	301	552
Less than 20 percent.....	10	—	182	32	—	111	163	128	267
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	77	—	—	34	58	24	56
25 to 29 percent.....	9	—	6	6	—	6	17	26	19
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	13	5	—	5	24	6	25
35 percent or more.....	6	—	87	19	10	43	85	99	115
Not computed.....	9	—	44	32	5	31	66	18	70
Median.....	26.4	—	20.0	19.7	35.0+	18.6	20.9	22.8	18.5
\$5 000 to \$9 999.....	64	—	318	39	63	205	355	212	594
Less than 20 percent.....	36	—	250	18	29	160	307	183	521
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	16	7	—	12	16	16	18
25 to 29 percent.....	4	—	14	—	7	4	5	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	6	4	—	14
35 percent or more.....	9	—	32	14	27	23	23	13	36
Not computed.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.7	—	10.0	21.1	26.8	10.0	10.0	10.7	10.0
\$10 000 to \$19 999.....	82	—	234	66	127	171	274	157	445
Less than 20 percent.....	75	—	193	39	58	137	245	139	343
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	21	18	6	6	3	55
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	16	—	36	12	15	5	16
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	25	6	7	10	—	6	5
35 percent or more.....	7	—	—	—	8	6	8	4	26
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	—	10.0	12.5	21.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
\$20 000 or more.....	118	—	156	124	224	140	283	105	286
Less than 20 percent.....	105	—	120	124	205	107	259	85	274
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	5	—	19	29	8	20	6
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	4	16	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	6	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not computed.....	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	11.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	509	—	379	121	333	444	727	247	822
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	315	—	38	—	—	191	359	9	218
\$100 to \$199.....	93	—	94	9	10	50	98	70	144
\$200 to \$299.....	36	—	131	60	46	108	141	79	114
\$300 to \$399.....	19	—	26	40	43	14	52	23	70
\$400 to \$499.....	7	—	—	6	26	21	6	—	61
\$500 to \$599.....	4	—	—	6	6	10	—	—	65
\$600 to \$699.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
\$700 to \$799.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$899.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$900 to \$999.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
\$1 000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	35	—	90	—	194	50	71	66	150
Median (dollars).....	80	—	206	287	322	115	88	213	190
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$2 500.....	121	—	67	24	22	74	281	28	202
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	9
25 to 29 percent.....	16	—	—	—	—	6	24	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more.....	90	—	26	—	22	37	77	14	106
Not computed.....	8	—	41	24	—	31	162	14	82
Median.....	35.0+	—	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2 500 to \$4 999.....	148	—	83	14	8	123	162	49	227
Less than 20 percent.....	32	—	—	—	—	32	29	—	23
20 to 24 percent.....	22	—	—	—	—	29	27	—	62
25 to 29 percent.....	25	—	11	—	—	4	24	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	27	—	14	—	—	12	9	—	—
35 percent or more.....	30	—	41	14	8	34	47	40	111
Not computed.....	12	—	17	—	—	12	26	—	31
Median.....	27.8	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	24.1	27.5	35.0+	35.0+
\$5 000 to \$9 999.....	142	—	148	31	21	114	146	67	271
Less than 20 percent.....	89	—	20	—	—	72	44	9	47
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	8	—	—	6	17	—	32
25 to 29 percent.....	4	—	9	—	—	12	15	7	13
30 to 34 percent.....	15	—	28	—	—	8	14	8	38
35 percent or more.....	23	—	59	31	21	16	43	16	101
Not computed.....	6	—	24	—	—	—	13	27	40
Median.....	16.9	—	34.5	35.0+	35.0+	17.7	26.8	32.5	33.1
\$10 000 or more.....	98	—	81	52	282	133	138	103	122
Less than 20 percent.....	49	—	35	33	58	75	91	46	75
20 to 24 percent.....	9	—	33	13	10	38	6	15	16
25 to 29 percent.....	4	—	5	—	7	—	6	8	—
30 to 34 percent.....	4	—	—	6	—	8	12	—	13
35 percent or more.....	15	—	—	—	13	—	5	9	5
Not computed.....	7	—	8	—	194	12	18	25	13
Median.....	17.6	—	20.2	13.7	14.9	17.7	13.9	17.5	16.9

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Aguadilla Municipio—Con.			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Isobelo Municipio			Isobelo zona urbana, Isobelo Municipio	
	Tract 4014	Tract 4015.98	Tract 4206.98	Tract 4103	Tract 4104	Tract 4105	Tract 4102	Tract 4103 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 536	—	9	779	1 793	1 076	784	779
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	305	—	—	281	293	457	143	281
Less than \$300	141	—	—	165	157	347	102	165
\$300 to \$399	55	—	—	49	51	66	24	49
\$400 to \$499	39	—	—	39	38	25	17	39
\$500 to \$599	26	—	—	16	32	4	—	16
\$600 to \$799	31	—	—	12	8	7	—	12
\$800 to \$999	13	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	315	—	—	279	288	234	198	279
Not mortgaged	1 231	—	9	498	1 500	619	641	498
Less than \$50	793	—	—	162	689	333	301	162
\$50 to \$99	367	—	9	157	647	237	271	157
\$100 to \$149	52	—	—	117	125	35	56	117
\$150 to \$199	19	—	—	42	29	7	5	42
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	20	10	—	8	20
\$300 or more	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median (dollars)	50—	—	75	78	55	50—	54	78
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$5,000	442	—	—	227	593	249	282	227
Less than 20 percent	250	—	—	67	287	139	128	67
20 to 24 percent	48	—	—	14	33	21	34	14
25 to 29 percent	45	—	—	19	32	18	26	19
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	14	37	13	5	14
35 percent or more	69	—	—	65	114	52	61	65
Not computed	24	—	—	48	90	6	28	48
Median	17.3	—	—	27.2	18.6	15.1	19.7	27.2
\$5,000 to \$9,999	389	—	4	232	495	351	248	232
Less than 20 percent	322	—	4	131	355	188	223	131
20 to 24 percent	17	—	—	5	29	23	—	5
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	21	11	24	5	21
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	26	17	43	—	26
35 percent or more	32	—	—	49	83	73	20	49
Not computed	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	—	10.0—	18.7	10.8	15.0	10.0—	18.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	414	—	5	182	488	323	161	182
Less than 20 percent	376	—	5	106	426	190	148	106
20 to 24 percent	33	—	—	10	23	48	6	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	16	7	24	—	16
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	34	12	28	—	34
35 percent or more	5	—	—	16	13	33	7	16
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	—	10.0—	17.7	10.0—	16.8	10.0—	17.7
\$20,000 or more	291	—	—	138	217	153	93	138
Less than 20 percent	225	—	—	112	195	145	93	112
20 to 24 percent	36	—	—	26	15	—	—	26
25 to 29 percent	22	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	376	—	—	438	611	442	255	438
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	11	—	—	20	11	105	—	20
\$100 to \$199	76	—	—	148	192	121	95	148
\$200 to \$299	117	—	—	103	146	91	72	103
\$300 to \$399	67	—	—	91	83	47	—	91
\$400 to \$499	8	—	—	8	5	—	7	8
\$500 to \$599	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	89	—	—	61	174	78	81	61
Median (dollars)	237	—	—	214	209	158	197	214
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$2,500	77	—	—	106	108	63	43	106
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	44	—	—	51	60	38	20	51
Not computed	33	—	—	55	48	25	23	55
Median	35.0+	—	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999	63	—	—	122	133	125	55	122
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	11	15	—	6
35 percent or more	47	—	—	86	96	49	29	86
Not computed	16	—	—	24	26	23	26	24
Median	35.0+	—	—	35.0+	35.0+	34.3	35.0+	35.0+
\$5,000 to \$9,999	67	—	—	127	139	144	58	127
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	20	4	—
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	13	7	30	—	13
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	24	14	20	6	24
30 to 34 percent	14	—	—	—	7	24	—	—
35 percent or more	31	—	—	77	42	39	33	77
Not computed	16	—	—	13	69	11	15	13
Median	35.0+	—	—	35.0+	35.0+	29.1	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 or more	169	—	—	83	231	110	99	83
Less than 20 percent	121	—	—	54	114	37	38	54
20 to 24 percent	16	—	—	—	43	32	33	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	28	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	14	8	16	6	14
35 percent or more	8	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Not computed	24	—	—	10	38	25	17	10
Median	14.0	—	—	15.8	18.1	20.9	20.5	15.8

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Isabela zona urbana, Isabela Municipio—Con.		Remainder of Isabela Municipio				
	Tract 4104 (pt.)	Tract 4105 (pt.)	Tract 4101	Tract 4103 (pt.)	Tract 4104 (pt.)	Tract 4105 (pt.)	Tract 4106
Specified owner-occupied housing units	484	719	1 048	—	1 309	357	1 049
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	57	408	117	—	236	49	48
Less than \$300	28	327	68	—	129	20	19
\$300 to \$399	11	44	11	—	40	22	5
\$400 to \$499	18	18	19	—	20	7	10
\$500 to \$599	—	4	15	—	32	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	7	—	—	8	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	304	228	263	—	284	338	400
Not mortgaged	427	311	931	—	1 073	308	1 001
Less than \$50	106	123	536	—	583	210	564
\$50 to \$99	276	144	314	—	371	93	388
\$100 to \$149	29	30	54	—	96	5	23
\$150 to \$199	16	7	22	—	13	—	20
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	10	—	6
\$300 or more	—	7	5	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	69	61	50—	—	50—	50—	50—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$5,000	160	126	282	—	433	123	401
Less than 20 percent	77	53	140	—	210	86	203
20 to 24 percent	13	13	25	—	20	8	51
25 to 29 percent	19	7	11	—	13	11	17
30 to 34 percent	—	8	6	—	37	5	27
35 percent or more	23	39	87	—	91	13	74
Not computed	28	6	13	—	62	—	29
Median	18.9	22.7	19.4	—	18.3	12.3	18.7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	139	236	366	—	356	115	338
Less than 20 percent	104	90	335	—	251	98	304
20 to 24 percent	13	23	21	—	16	—	21
25 to 29 percent	7	4	—	—	4	5	—
30 to 34 percent	5	37	5	—	12	6	8
35 percent or more	10	67	5	—	73	6	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	26.3	10.0—	—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	130	229	250	—	358	94	218
Less than 20 percent	117	114	230	—	309	76	213
20 to 24 percent	5	34	—	—	18	14	—
25 to 29 percent	—	24	—	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	24	—	—	4	4	—
35 percent or more	—	33	20	—	13	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median	10.0—	20.1	10.0—	—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
\$20,000 or more	55	128	150	—	162	25	92
Less than 20 percent	55	120	135	—	140	25	92
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	—	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	5	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	8	4	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	180	319	267	—	431	123	223
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	98	10	—	11	7	11
\$100 to \$199	60	70	110	—	132	51	105
\$200 to \$299	72	59	71	—	74	32	30
\$300 to \$399	15	38	7	—	68	9	16
\$400 to \$499	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	28	54	69	—	146	24	61
Median (dollars)	217	152	190	—	200	187	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$2,500	53	47	46	—	55	16	44
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	35	30	18	—	25	8	31
Not computed	18	17	28	—	30	8	13
Median	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$2,500 to \$4,999	39	95	51	—	94	30	50
Less than 20 percent	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	16	—	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
30 to 34 percent	—	15	—	—	11	—	9
35 percent or more	39	34	35	—	57	15	—
Not computed	—	15	—	—	26	8	20
Median	35.0+	33.0	35.0+	—	35.0+	35.0+	28.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	34	100	76	—	105	44	32
Less than 20 percent	—	20	5	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	8	12	—	7	22	5
25 to 29 percent	7	13	7	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	24	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	10	24	16	—	32	15	10
Not computed	17	11	19	—	52	—	17
Median	35.0+	30.7	28.4	—	35.0+	25.0	35.0+
\$10,000 or more	54	77	94	—	177	33	97
Less than 20 percent	24	19	73	—	90	18	59
20 to 24 percent	9	32	5	—	24	—	20
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	9	—	—	8	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	17	16	—	38	8	18
Median	29.8	21.7	13.5	—	17.4	14.8	14.3

Table 7. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Isabela Municipio— Con.		Moco Municipio						
	Tract 4107.98	Tract 4108.98	Tract 4201.98	Tract 4202.98	Tract 4203	Tract 4204	Tract 4205	Tract 4206.97	Tract 4206.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 842	—	1 258	1 256	1 830	1 232	1 145	—	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	177	—	142	592	261	72	82	—	—
Less than \$300	130	—	93	296	130	41	61	—	—
\$300 to \$399	27	—	26	110	52	10	3	—	—
\$400 to \$499	20	—	14	97	30	16	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	9	47	49	5	18	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	228	—	227	300	301	281	192	—	—
Not mortgaged	1 665	—	1 116	664	1 569	1 160	1 063	—	—
Less than \$50	800	—	657	253	1 031	749	729	—	—
\$50 to \$99	656	—	354	260	443	346	292	—	—
\$100 to \$149	133	—	78	74	37	53	25	—	—
\$150 to \$199	51	—	4	34	33	—	11	—	—
\$200 to \$299	21	—	16	35	14	12	6	—	—
\$300 or more	4	—	7	8	11	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	52	—	50—	65	50—	50—	50—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$5,000	605	—	455	233	617	424	355	—	—
Less than 20 percent	261	—	255	90	382	268	261	—	—
20 to 24 percent	79	—	74	24	52	24	22	—	—
25 to 29 percent	45	—	38	14	28	22	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	33	—	16	13	30	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	153	—	45	77	108	65	39	—	—
Not computed	34	—	27	15	45	11	27	—	—
Median	21.6	—	16.6	24.0	15.4	16.3	11.4	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	570	—	398	330	579	333	353	—	—
Less than 20 percent	474	—	358	199	491	316	323	—	—
20 to 24 percent	14	—	10	23	17	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	—	10	13	22	5	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	21	—	14	15	20	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	50	—	6	80	29	12	8	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median	10.0—	—	10.0—	14.4	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	487	—	354	340	439	346	320	—	—
Less than 20 percent	460	—	316	199	355	334	304	—	—
20 to 24 percent	17	—	14	32	24	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	6	32	23	5	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	13	27	16	—	2	—	—
35 percent or more	4	—	5	50	21	—	11	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	—	10.0—	16.6	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	—	—
\$20,000 or more	180	—	51	353	195	129	117	—	—
Less than 20 percent	174	—	45	303	188	108	112	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	24	—	4	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	19	—	9	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	6	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	371	—	285	594	398	223	176	—	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	11	—	17	105	13	25	14	—	—
\$100 to \$199	137	—	103	131	159	126	41	—	—
\$200 to \$299	83	—	44	149	106	45	42	—	—
\$300 to \$399	20	—	7	62	5	10	4	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	120	—	114	147	115	17	75	—	—
Median (dollars)	188	—	176	184	187	146	181	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$2,500	41	—	40	96	84	44	52	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
35 percent or more	29	—	5	37	40	31	16	—	—
Not computed	12	—	30	52	44	13	27	—	—
Median	35.0+	—	30.0	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	—
\$2,500 to \$4,999	39	—	27	123	90	40	5	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	12	—	—	31	63	33	5	—	—
Not computed	21	—	27	17	27	—	—	—	—
Median	35.0+	—	—	21.7	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	135	—	114	190	62	47	60	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	11	19	3	19	18	—	—
20 to 24 percent	19	—	29	23	7	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	16	—	26	10	20	6	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent	15	—	14	26	—	—	6	—	—
35 percent or more	21	—	16	71	23	13	5	—	—
Not computed	64	—	18	41	9	4	20	—	—
Median	30.2	—	26.5	34.3	29.1	22.5	25.9	—	—
\$10,000 or more	156	—	104	185	162	92	59	—	—
Less than 20 percent	77	—	47	113	90	86	25	—	—
20 to 24 percent	19	—	18	18	37	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	29	—	39	37	35	6	28	—	—
Median	18.1	—	17.1	14.6	17.3	10.7	13.5	—	—

Table 8. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Aguadilla, PR MSA	167 319	15.5	56 565	15.8	REMAINDER OF AGUADILLA MUNICIPIO				
Aguada Municipio	35 911	15.5	11 853	15.7	Tract 4001	4 909	14.9	1 832	14.6
AGUADILLA MUNICIPIO					Tract 4002	1 487	15.3	539	14.3
Total	59 335	15.5	20 761	15.7	Tract 4003	2 978	16.5	919	16.2
Aguadilla zona urbana	18 347	15.1	6 882	15.7	Tract 4004	4 503	16.3	1 406	16.4
ISABELA MUNICIPIO					Tract 4005	6 900	16.8	2 386	16.2
Total	39 147	15.5	13 497	15.9	Tract 4012 98 (pt.)	3 707	16.2	1 246	15.6
Isabela zona urbana	13 515	15.8	4 546	15.7	Tract 4013	9 227	15.5	3 133	15.5
Moca Municipio	32 926	15.7	10 454	16.0	Tract 4014	7 228	14.4	2 398	15.7
AGUADA MUNICIPIO					Tract 4015 98	—	—	—	—
Tract 4301 98	4 160	16.5	1 332	15.8	Tract 4206 98	49	14.3	20	15.0
Tract 4302	5 155	15.2	1 927	15.8	TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN				
Tract 4303	3 328	16.1	1 208	16.0	ISABELA MUNICIPIO				
Tract 4304	9 101	16.1	2 806	16.3	Tract 4103	4 017	14.7	1 457	15.5
Tract 4305	8 011	15.3	2 531	15.9	Tract 4104	8 319	15.7	3 117	15.7
Tract 4306	6 156	14.0	2 049	14.2	Tract 4105	5 275	16.5	1 714	16.5
Tract 4307 98	—	—	—	—	ISABELA ZONA URBANA, ISABELA MU-				
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN					NICIPIO				
AGUADILLA MUNICIPIO					Tract 4102	3 691	15.6	1 242	15.2
Tract 4012 98	3 707	16.2	1 246	15.6	Tract 4103 (pt.)	4 017	14.7	1 413	15.5
AGUADILLA ZONA URBANA, AGUA-					Tract 4104 (pt.)	2 261	16.1	779	15.4
DILLA MUNICIPIO					Tract 4105 (pt.)	3 546	17.2	1 112	16.5
Tract 4006	3 861	15.0	1 272	16.0	REMAINDER OF ISABELA MUNICIPIO				
Tract 4007	3 467	17.0	1 196	15.6	Tract 4101	4 730	14.6	1 617	15.5
Tract 4008	3 333	13.5	1 584	16.0	Tract 4103 (pt.)	—	—	44	15.9
Tract 4009	2 918	14.5	1 032	15.4	Tract 4104 (pt.)	6 058	15.6	2 338	15.8
Tract 4010	2 106	15.0	903	15.2	Tract 4105 (pt.)	1 729	14.9	602	16.3
Tract 4011	2 662	15.6	895	15.8	Tract 4106	4 857	15.1	1 681	15.9
Tract 4012 98 (pt.)	—	—	—	—	Tract 4107 98	8 258	15.8	2 669	16.3
					Tract 4108 98	—	—	—	—
					MOCA MUNICIPIO				
					Tract 4201 98	6 359	16.1	1 986	16.2
					Tract 4202 98	6 395	15.6	2 064	15.6
					Tract 4203	7 993	15.4	2 774	16.0
					Tract 4204	6 386	15.8	1 828	16.1
					Tract 4205	5 793	15.5	1 802	16.1
					Tract 4206 97	—	—	—	—
					Tract 4206 98	—	—	—	—

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products for Puerto Rico. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure for Puerto Rico includes inland, coastal, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the ocean, related large embayments, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" water. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER File because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its

component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a municipio subdivision but is not assigned to any census tract. Crews-of-vessels entities (see “Census Tract and Block Numbering Area” and “Block”) do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, and streams and by invisible boundaries such as municipio and barrio limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been “split” into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of municipios, municipio subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which all of Puerto Rico is block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were “split” in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a barrio boundary runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside one barrio is tabulated in block 101A and the portion in the other barrio, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix “Z” represents a “crews-of-vessels” entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix. Some block group records may not have any block numbers associated with them; this occurs where the entire area of the block group consists only of water.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For

example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG’s never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of municipio subdivisions, places, urbanized areas, and voting districts. BG’s generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units. Local officials delineated BG’s for the 1990 census using Census Bureau guidelines.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of municipio subdivision, place, urbanized area, voting district, and urban/rural shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is located in two barrios, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG’s are used in tabulating decennial census data throughout Puerto Rico for the 1990 census, but only in block-numbered areas for the 1980 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG’s are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED’s) used for reporting data in many parts of Puerto Rico for the 1980 census and throughout Puerto Rico for pre-1980 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some places changed from those reported for the 1980 census. The historical counts shown for places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Boundary changes are not reported for statistical areas.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

For statistical purposes, the United States is divided into four census regions, which are further subdivided into nine divisions. Puerto Rico is not assigned to any region or division.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA’s) are small statistical subdivisions of a municipio for grouping and numbering blocks in municipios that do not have census tracts. The Puerto Rico Planning Board and the Census Bureau delineated BNA’s for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA’s do not cross municipio boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a municipio (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a municipio. Census tracts in Puerto Rico are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other highly populated municipios by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, in consultation with municipio officials and following Census Bureau guidelines. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross municipio boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a municipio (numbers in the range of

9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Puerto Rico is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by a nonvoting delegate, referred to as a "resident commissioner."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there also is a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" usually is a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are municipio, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including Puerto Rico, municipio subdivision, place, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including congressional district, county (including statistically equivalent entities such as municipio), barrio-pueblo and barrio,

metropolitan area, place, and State (including statistically equivalent entities such as Puerto Rico). The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* and in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files and CD-ROM's.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about the FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

The United States Postal Service (USPS) code for Puerto Rico is used in all 1990 census data products. The code is a two-character alphabetic abbreviation: PR. The code is the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviation.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation for Puerto Rico is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within municipio subdivision, within municipio, within Puerto Rico. Graphically, this is shown as:

Puerto Rico
 Municipio
 Municipio subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: Puerto Rico, followed

by all the municipios, followed by all the places in Puerto Rico. Graphically, this is shown as:

Puerto Rico
 Municipio "A"
 Municipio "B"
 Municipio "C"

 Place "X"
 Place "Y"
 Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (municipio, municipio subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a new place, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional municipio or municipio subdivision since the preceding census.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point may approximate the geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. By definition, the internal point for a block cannot fall in a body of water. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's throughout the United States and Puerto Rico.

An MA in Puerto Rico must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000. An MA comprises one or more municipios that have close economic and social relationships. An outlying municipio must have a specified level of commuting to the central municipio(s) and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth, to be included in an MA.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA), or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA in Puerto Rico, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities may be included in the title of the MA; there also may be central cities that are not included in an MA title.

AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. In Puerto Rico, PMSA's consist of a large urbanized municipio or cluster of municipios that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional place names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three municipio names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first place or municipio name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first place or municipio name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's in Puerto Rico also contain the name of the Commonwealth. Each MA is assigned a four-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order of all MA's. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

MUNICIPIO

The primary political divisions of Puerto Rico are termed "municipios." The Census Bureau, for statistical purposes, treats a municipio as the equivalent of a county in the United States. Each municipio is assigned a unique three-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

MUNICIPIO SUBDIVISION

The Census Bureau recognizes barrios-pueblos and barrios as the primary legal subdivisions (minor civil divisions, or MCD's) of municipios. The barrios-pueblos replace

the “pueblos” reported in previous decennial censuses. In agreement with the Puerto Rico government, the Census Bureau no longer includes ciudades in its data tabulations.

Each municipio subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within municipio and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Subbarrio

Subbarrios in 23 municipios are legal subdivisions of the barrios-pueblos and some barrios. The Census Bureau presents the same types of 1990 census data for these “sub-MCD’s” as it does for the barrios-pueblos and barrios. Each subbarrio is assigned a two-digit census code in alphabetical order within municipio and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

PLACE

For the reporting of decennial census data, places in Puerto Rico consist of zonas urbanas and comunidades. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code that are unique within Puerto Rico. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within Puerto Rico.

Because Puerto Rico does not have incorporated places—legally defined governmental units that perform services, raise taxes, and have elected officials specifically for closely settled communities—the Census Bureau recognizes only places delineated for statistical purposes. These census designated places (CDP’s) are delineated by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, following Census Bureau guidelines, for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places in the States. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features, have no legal status. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

The Census Bureau provides data for two types of CDP’s in Puerto Rico: (1) zonas urbanas, representing the governmental center of each municipio; there is no minimum population requirement for a zona urbana, and (2) comunidades (called “aldeas” in previous censuses), representing other settlements with a 1990 census population of at least 1,000. Comunidades qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few may have final population counts lower than 1,000.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, Puerto Rico, municipio, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square

miles. Density is expressed as both “persons (or housing units) per square kilometer” and “persons (or housing units) per square mile” of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The Census Bureau treats the Outlying Areas as the statistical equivalents of States for presenting the 1990 census data. The Outlying Areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), the Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands).

Each State and equivalent entity is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the Outlying Area names. Each State and equivalent entity also is assigned a two-digit census code. The first digit of the code is the code for the respective division except for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Outlying Areas of the Pacific, which are assigned “0” as the first digit because they are not part of any division. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau’s census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau’s geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of “TIGER Extract” files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the Outlying Areas (see “State”) as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines “urban” for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, “urban” consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons.
2. All other territory included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside zonas urbanas and comunidades. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there generally is both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in places of 2,500 or more persons. The definition of urban that restricted itself to places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not places. To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area.

URBANIZED AREA

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it is connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places to determine the UA title. The name of Puerto Rico is included in the title of each UA in the Commonwealth.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, legislative districts) established by the Puerto Rico government for purposes of elections. For census purposes, the Puerto Rico Planning Board outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, it may have been necessary to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census.

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each municipio. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

ABILITY TO READ AND WRITE

Data on ability to read and write (literacy) were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14, which was asked of a sample of persons 5 years old and over. The data are shown in selected data products for persons 10 years old and over since persons younger than 10 years old have not yet completed the fifth grade and are more likely to be considered not literate only because of the limited exposure to schooling.

The question on ability to read and write was not limited to any particular language. The category, "able to read and write," included respondents who were able to read and write in Spanish, English, or any other language. The enumerators were instructed that a literate person must have the ability to read a letter from someone else and also write a letter. Persons who could only read and those who could write only their own names were classified as unable to read and write. Persons who reported their level of educational attainment to be high school graduate or higher were considered literate.

Comparability—This question has been in each decennial census since the United States government started conducting the census in Puerto Rico.

ABILITY TO SPEAK SPANISH AND ENGLISH

The data on ability to speak Spanish were derived from answers to questionnaire item 15a. Ability to speak English was reported in questionnaire item 15b as one of three categories: "Yes, easily," "Yes, with difficulty," or "No." These questions were asked on a sample basis.

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which Spanish and English are spoken in Puerto Rico. From these responses, it is possible to determine how many persons cannot speak Spanish and how many persons have difficulty speaking English or cannot speak English at all. The questions were not intended to determine which language was the person's main language.

Comparability—While the question on ability to speak English has been included on the census questionnaires for Puerto Rico since 1910, the question on ability to speak Spanish was added to the questionnaire for the first time in 1980.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 4a was normally used to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year of birth response in question 4b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem in 1990.

Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1,

1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990 and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990 is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in Puerto Rico in every census. For the first time since 1960, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1950, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in Puerto Rico, (2) United States, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) U.S. citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who were enumerated using the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest grade of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Enumerators were instructed that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—In censuses prior to 1950, the only educational attainment question asked about basic literacy. The same literacy question was asked in 1990. Questions on educational attainment, in terms of years of school completed, were included from 1950 to 1980. In these censuses, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1950 census, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 22, 26, and 27, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business

- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 22b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as

working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau may not be comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition,

the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. However, in virtually all of the tables in 1970 census volumes, data presented on children ever born assumed that single women were childless even though it was known that some of the women had had children. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to all women are not comparable between the 1970 reports and later census reports, since the 1980 and 1990 reports include data on children ever born to single women. Data presented for children ever born to women ever married are comparable between the 1990 census and previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as

"patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals;" in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes commonwealth prisons, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities.

Commonwealth Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards) operated by a commonwealth prison; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by municipios that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours.

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by municipio police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with incurable diseases and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively

long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico" and "Private."

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Commonwealth of Puerto Rico," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who have no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms.

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, and nonfarm migratory workers' camps.

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20/21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990 by municipio and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, airports, and bus stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of Maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient, or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List."

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well-hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of Puerto Rico's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of Puerto Rico. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Municipios were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
5. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share

the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible in street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter and Street Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose

name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons classified as “consensually married.”

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter,

stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner/Compañero—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's

spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner/Compañero Household

An unmarried-partner/compañero household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner/compañero." An "unmarried partner/compañero" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner/compañero" in an "unmarried partner/compañero household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner/compañero." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 33 and 34. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc.

Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not commonwealth and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, commonwealth, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; (3) money received under the food stamps program; and (4) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, commonwealth, municipio, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, commonwealth, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a

single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$20,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$20,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. “Per capita income” is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on

records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of Puerto Rico.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$1,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income “in kind,” savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of “free” housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm

residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 29, 30, and 31 respectively. These questions were asked of a

sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were coded by clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Jacksonville, FL processing office. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary

and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in special 1990 tape files on occupation. This product contains all 501 occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any municipal, commonwealth, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded

private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the U.S. Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The place of work (city, town, or village) was asked as well as the municipio, Puerto Rico, State, or foreign country. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the location at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for municipios, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same municipio in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a municipio different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as Puerto Rico and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), municipios, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (Puerto Rico, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each municipio or municipio balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component municipios, large incorporated places, or municipios, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA.

In tabulations for some MSA/PMSA's, place-of-work locations may be identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of places, census designated places, or municipios that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in municipio of residence" and "outside municipio of residence."

In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in Puerto Rico and worked in New York). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980 although street address and ZIP Code were not asked in the 1990 census, due to changing data needs. Data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should

be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the U.S. Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The location where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the location at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days.

Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus, público, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., ferryboat riders in an area where there actually is no ferryboat service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where ferryboat service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the bus most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 25a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 25b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 24a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "consensually married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, consensually married persons) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Consensually Married—Includes persons living in a marital union without a civil or religious matrimonial contract and are classified as "now married;" they are reported

separately as "Consensually married." The category may also include couples who live together if they consider this category the most appropriate.

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in Puerto Rico in every census since 1910.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PARENTS' PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on father's place of birth and mother's place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire items 11a and 11b, which were asked on a sample basis. Persons whose parents were born outside Puerto Rico or the United States were asked to report each parents' country of birth according to the international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1990. Persons not reporting parents' place of birth were assigned the responses reported by a sibling or allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. If parents' place of birth was allocated as outside Puerto Rico or the United States, they were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born elsewhere, country not specified."

In most tabulations, selected countries of birth including the United States, are shown for the parents of persons born in Puerto Rico. For persons living in Puerto Rico in 1990 but born in the United States, the tabulations show the number of persons whose parents were born in Puerto Rico, the United States, or elsewhere.

Comparability—Data on parents' place of birth were not allocated for nonresponse in 1980.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked on a sample basis. The place of birth question asked respondents to report the municipio in Puerto Rico, the U.S. State, or the foreign country or territory where they were born. Persons born outside Puerto Rico were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or time of their departure, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as born outside Puerto Rico or the United States were not also allocated a specific country of birth, but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Persons born outside Puerto Rico are shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in selected data products were selected based on the number of respondents who chose to report that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on place of birth have been collected in each census of Puerto Rico since 1910. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's place of residence rather than the location of the hospital, if born in a hospital, was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of the 1970 and 1980 U.S. data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. This change may have some effect on data for municipios that are adjacent to metropolitan areas or are a part of metropolitan areas that cross municipio boundaries.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 33 and 34. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey

of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. Therefore, the thresholds used for Puerto Rico are the same as those used for the United States. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined— Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels— Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level— The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average threshold	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey for the United States. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that

in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12b, which asked for location of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 12a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Persons living in Puerto Rico in 1985 were asked to report the name of the municipio and the name of the city, town or village where they lived. Persons living in the United States in 1985 were asked to report the names of the State, county, and city, town, or village where they lived. All other persons were asked to report the name of the foreign country or territory where they were living on that date.

Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various municipios and metropolitan areas in Puerto Rico. The movement between the various States and local areas in the United States and the municipios and other smaller areas in Puerto Rico can also be determined.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response, not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members, were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in Puerto Rico," includes persons who lived in Puerto Rico in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into two groups according to their 1985 residence: "Same municipio" and "Different municipio." Persons living in the United States in 1985 are usually shown separately and individual regions or States may be shown. The category, "Elsewhere," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the U.S. Armed Forces and their dependents.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA's, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by movers within or between central cities and suburbs of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different municipio or different MSA/PMSA may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and

categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse, not assigned based on information from other family members, was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990

The data on residence in the United States between 1980 and 1990 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 13a, 13b, 13c, and 13d. These questions were asked of a sample of persons 5 years old and over. Those who reported having lived in the United States for 6 or more consecutive months during the last 10 years were asked to report the year they came or returned to Puerto Rico the last time, how long they stayed, and their activity while in the United States.

Tabulations generally show year of return to Puerto Rico for persons born in Puerto Rico, year of arrival or return for persons born outside Puerto Rico, and length of stay; these data are shown for persons 5 years old and over. In addition, main activity while in the United States (in the Armed Forces, working at a job or business, attending school or college, or something else) is shown separately for male and female persons 16 years old and over.

Comparability—Similar data were collected in the 1970 and 1980 censuses. However, the reference period for the residence in the United States for the 1970 census was limited to the last 5 years. In addition, the length of stay was indicated as "6 or more months" in 1970 and "6 or more consecutive months" in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. As a result, the 1970 data may include persons who reported several visits during the last 5 years, each consisting of less than 6 months, as an overall stay of 6 or more months. Data on activity were tabulated for persons 14 years old and over in 1970 and for persons 16 years old and over in 1980 and 1990. Data on residence in the United States was not allocated in 1970 or in 1980.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and U.S. Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for U.S. Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Enumerator instructions further specified that enrollment in a vocational trade or business school, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age and sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The enumerator instructions defined a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, municipio, commonwealth, or Federal government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who indicated both "public" and "private" are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary," "high school," or "college" according to their response to question 10 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing pre-kindergarten or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not 8th grade, were classified as enrolled in elementary school (1st to 8th grade). Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1910; grade attended was first asked in 1950; type of school was first asked in 1960.

Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and 1970 to 1990 censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date. In 1960, the reference period was between January 1 and the date of enumeration.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930, 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons 5 to 29, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980 and 1990. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1950 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school attended. Enrollment by grade or year from kindergarten through college could be identified. In 1970, nursery school was added to the levels of school separately identified. In 1980, nursery school was replaced by pre-kindergarten.

From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census was a single question on highest grade or degree completed.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private." In the 1990 census, only two categories were used—"Public" and "Private."

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, commonwealth, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution

and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census of Puerto Rico.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons

who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 18b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 18c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 18b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 18c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans' Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans' benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (18a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty

status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the U.S. Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 18c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The data on vocational training were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21a and 21b. These questions were asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Vocational training is a school program designed to prepare a person for work in a specific occupational field. Persons were counted as having vocational training if they had completed requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, or other school for occupational training.

Instructions given to enumerators distinguished vocational training from academic training and on-the-job training. Vocational training could be in such fields as carpentry, electronics, nursing or accounting if a bachelor's degree would not be granted for the training. Vocational training at a person's place of work includes programs designed to teach new skills. Instruction could be provided by a company teacher or a professional vocational educator at the company or at another location. Vocational training in high school was included if it was in an organized program of study and was intended to provide a marketable skill upon graduation. Job Corp and correspondence courses were included also.

Individual courses for personal enrichment were not classified as vocational training (for example, a single typing course compared to a business program with many courses). On-the-job training was excluded since its purpose is to provide instruction for specific job duties. Other types of training excluded from vocational training were college courses applicable towards a bachelor's degree, single courses not part of an organized program, and Armed Forces basic training.

Persons who had completed a vocational training program were asked to indicate one of the following types of school at which the training was received: business school, trade school, or junior college; high school vocational program; training program at place of work; or other school.

Comparability—The vocational training question was first asked in the 1970 census. The question was changed in 1980 to list specific types of vocational schools. In 1990

and 1980, persons who reported they had completed the requirements for a vocational training program were asked an additional question about the specific type of school where the training was received. In 1970, a different question was asked of respondents who reported they had completed a vocational training program. They were asked to designate their main field of vocational training.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 32, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 32b. Question 32b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 32a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the U.S. Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 32c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 22b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to Puerto Rico to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in Puerto Rico. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside Puerto Rico before becoming residents of Puerto Rico have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in Puerto Rico. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of Puerto Rico. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census since 1910. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in Puerto Rico were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.) Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for

nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, and barracks.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contain 9 or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of 10 unrelated persons), they are classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contain eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they are classified as housing units.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are

open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H10b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes. Data for this item exclude units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture. (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

AIR CONDITIONING

The data on air conditioning were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Air conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Comparability—Data on air conditioning were collected for the first time in the 1980 census. In 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

BATHTUB OR SHOWER

The data on bathtub or shower were obtained from questionnaire item H4b, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A bathtub or shower must be connected permanently to piped water and located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Comparability—Since 1970 a separate question on bathtub or shower has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to bathtub or shower in the building where the housing unit was located, and data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, the question asks for bathtub or shower inside the unit, and the data are shown for all housing units.

BATHROOMS

The data on bathrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, a bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold or only cold water. A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated, but does not need to be in the same room. The category "None" consists of units with no bathroom facilities.

Comparability—Similar data were collected in the 1980 census. In 1980, data on bathrooms were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a U.S. 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT ON PROPERTY

The data for commercial establishment on property were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A commercial establishment must be easily recognizable from the outside. It will usually have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barbershop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on commercial establishment on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDITION OF HOUSING UNIT

The data on condition of housing unit were obtained from questionnaire item H30, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was collected on a sample basis. It serves as an indicator of the quality of housing. The answers to this question indicate how many living quarters may not provide adequate shelter and, in their present condition, endanger the health, safety, or well-being of their occupants.

The enumerators judged the condition by observation, on the basis of instructions regarding the extent, degree and type of visible defects. The criteria dealt mainly with weather tightness, extent of disrepair, hazards to physical safety of the occupants, and inadequate or make-shift construction. Defects which would be revealed only by a more thorough inspection than is possible during a census or would be recognized only by a person with fairly thorough knowledge of construction, were not included in the standards by which condition was rated.

The enumerators were instructed to judge each unit on the basis of its own physical characteristics, regardless of the neighborhood, the attractiveness or dreariness of the unit, the degree of crowding, the housekeeping standards of the occupants, or other considerations unrelated to the physical condition.

All living quarters were classified as either of adequate or inadequate original construction. A living quarters was considered to be of adequate original construction if it was initially built with traditional materials (wood, poured concrete, etc.), and it had no serious structural deficiencies or it did not endanger the safety of the occupants. Living quarters classified as of adequate original construction were further classified as either sound, deteriorating, or dilapidated.

"Sound" housing was defined as having no defects or only slight defects of a type normally corrected in the course of regular maintenance. These defects do not affect the weather tightness of the living quarters nor do they endanger the safety or health of the occupants. Examples are: slight damage to doors or shutters; moderately rusted roof; slight wear on floors, doorsill, door frames, window sills, or window frames; small cracks in walls; and lack of paint.

"Deteriorating" housing had intermediate defects which needed repairs beyond the scope of ordinary maintenance. Intermediate defects indicated the need for repairs so that the living quarters continues to provide safe and adequate shelter. Examples include: rotted, broken, or missing material over a small area of the walls or roof; rotted or unsafe steps or balconies; deeply worn floors, door frames, or stairs; a badly rusted or leaking roof; and loose or broken shutters or doors.

A "dilapidated" unit no longer provided safe and adequate shelter. It had one or more critical defects, such as broken or missing material over a large area of the foundation, exterior walls, roof, floors, etc; a badly sagging roof, wall, or floors; extensive termite damage; or had a large number of intermediate defects.

"Inadequate original construction" applied to units built largely of makeshift or scrap materials (scrap lumber or sheet metal, packing boxes, etc.) or that had no foundation with walls resting directly on the ground, or had a dirt floor. The term also applied to shacks, huts, sheds, tents, and similar buildings unsuitable for residential use, but used as a place of residence.

Limitation of the Data—Data on condition of housing units should be used with extreme caution. Extensive evaluation after the 1960 United States Census showed the condition ratings to be inaccurate and unreliable. Data from the 1990 Puerto Rico Content Reinterview Study will provide information on this item.

Comparability—Data on condition of housing unit have been collected since 1940. From 1940 to 1970, data on condition of housing units were presented together with plumbing facilities. In 1980, these data were shown separately and only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H29, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H25 and H26.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H5, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done in the United States prior to the 1980 and 1990 census indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated. The same situation may also be true for Puerto Rico.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units, and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant-year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970, 1980, and 1990, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis in Puerto Rico. In 1990, the question was asked on a sample basis in the United States.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent" in census products containing sample data.)

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "less than \$60" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in Puerto Rico has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

COOKING FUEL

The data on cooking fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H19, which was asked at all occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The category, "Gas," includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the neighborhood, commonly known as utility gas; also included is bottled, tank, or LP gas stored in tanks or bottles which are refilled or exchanged when empty. The category, "Other," includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, charcoal, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Comparability—Similar data were collected in 1980.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H10a and H10b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if it is either: (1) on a property of at least 3 cuerdas from which \$500 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989 or (2) on a property of 10 or more cuerdas from which at least \$100 of agricultural products were sold in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant units are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) and the size of its property meet the above criteria. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on number of cuerdas and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—The defining criteria for farm residence in 1990 differ from those used in the 1980 census. For 1980, a housing unit was classified as a farm if it was located on a property of: (1) 3 or more cuerdas from which any agricultural products were sold in 1979, or (2) less than 3 cuerdas from which at least \$100 worth of agricultural products were sold in 1979. The 1990 definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture.

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of oil, charcoal, and other fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed."

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to

the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H27d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H20, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H27b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H27b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H27a and H28a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 census, but not in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a commercial establishment or medical office.

NUMBER OF CUERDAS

Data on number of cuerdas were obtained from questionnaire items H7a and H10a. Question H7a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H10a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H7a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 3 or more cuerdas. The intent of this item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 3 or more cuerdas from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H10a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 3 cuerdas, 3 to 9 cuerdas, or 10 or more cuerdas. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H10b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H7a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of cuerdas was obtained.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H4a through 4d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. In Puerto Rico, complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold (or only cold) piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three plumbing facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold (or only cold) piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet inside the building, for the exclusive use of the residents of the unit being enumerated. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Also in 1990, the facilities must be located inside the unit. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989.

Real estate taxes include taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H27c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile

homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 3 or more cuerdas. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H28a and H28b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H28a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H28b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all

second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H28a and blank in question H28b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H24 through H29 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 3 cuerdas without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property), and owner-occupied condominiums. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for condominiums for the first time in 1990.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, and condominiums.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. In Puerto Rico, a public sewer is part of the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority System which operates under the commonwealth government. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample

basis. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system". In a majority of cases in Puerto Rico, the water is supplied by the Aqueduct and Sewer Authority System, but it also may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by an individual well. A source of water may be "A cistern, tanks, or drums" in which rain water is collected. The category "A spring or some other source..." includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied housing units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data.

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as a resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category.

"Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1910. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

TOILET FACILITIES

The data on toilet facilities were obtained from questionnaire items H4c and H4d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A flush toilet is connected to piped water and is emptied into a main sewer, a septic tank or a cesspool.

Comparability—Since 1940, a separate question on presence of toilet facilities has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to toilet facilities in the building where the unit was located. In 1990, the question asked for toilet facilities inside the unit. For the

three censuses, if the unit did not have a flush toilet, the respondents were asked to identify the type of toilet facilities they had. In 1970, only a sample of the units were asked to provide that identification. In 1970 and 1980, data on toilet facilities were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

The data on type of construction were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at all housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units were classified according to the construction of the major part of the structure. Concrete walls referred to walls of poured concrete, concrete blocks, or stone. Units in structure with concrete walls were classified by type of roof over the main part of the structure: (1) "With concrete slab roof" or (2) "With wood frame roof." A concrete slab roof may be covered with waterproof roofing materials. A wood frame roof may be covered by sheet metal, wood with asphalt shingles, or other materials.

In units with wood frame walls, the basic supporting material of the outer walls is wood, which may be covered with wood boards, plywood, or other materials. Units with wood frame walls were classified by type of foundation: (1) "With concrete foundation" or (2) "With wood stilt foundation." A concrete foundation most commonly is poured concrete or concrete blocks; it may be stone or concrete posts or columns. A wood stilt foundation ordinarily consists of wooden posts. "Mixed concrete and wood walls" referred to outer walls with concrete and wood. "Other type of construction" is anything not described above. It includes makeshift construction and buildings of mixed types of constructions.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1940. The 1940 and 1950 censuses used the term "exterior materials." Beginning in 1960, the term was changed to "type of construction." In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

TYPE OF WATER HEATER

The data on type of water heater were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. An electric tank-type water heater stores hot water which can be used in the kitchen sink, bathtub or shower, or in the laundry room. A shower water heater is an electrical device that provides hot water only in the shower. A solar water heater is a system that utilizes the energy available in sunlight to gain and store heat and can provide hot water at the kitchen sink, bathtub or shower, or at the laundry room.

Comparability—Data on energy used by tank-type water heaters were collected in the 1980 census. The 1980 data are not comparable to the 1990 data.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores or office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other structure; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house which contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built are also included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. The 1980 category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category, "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere were obtained from questionnaire item E, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere were tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H24a through H24d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H24a through H24c asked for the monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water). Question H24d asked for the yearly costs for other fuels (oil, charcoal, wood, kerosene, etc.). In the tabulations, this yearly amount is divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent" and vacant units offered either "for rent or for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics were generally presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home is owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits is not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property.

Value is tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale-only housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units include only one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data for "specified" units exclude mobile homes, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office, houses on 3 or more cuerdas, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. A cuerda is approximately 0.97 acres.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more" is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on less than 3 cuerdas with no commercial establishment or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in Puerto Rico has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H23, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

WATER SUPPLY

The data on water supply (also referred to as "piped water") were obtained from questionnaire item H4a, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Piped water means a supply of water is available at the sink, wash basin, bathtub, or shower.

Comparability—Since 1940, a separate question on piped water has been asked in Puerto Rico. In 1970 and 1980, the question referred to piped water in the building where the unit was located. In 1990, the question asked for piped

water inside the unit. In 1970 and 1980, data on piped water were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways:

(1) subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in Puerto Rico was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

All of Puerto Rico was enumerated by the list/enumerate method. Each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed 100-percent questionnaires were collected or filled out through a personal interview by enumerators. All sample questionnaires or long forms were administered by personal visits. All housing units in Puerto Rico were sampled at a 1-in-6 sampling rate.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process was implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error

may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school

enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for “Totals and Percentages.”
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for Municipio A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists Municipio A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0

percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of Municipio A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$\begin{aligned} SE(9,948) &= \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)} \\ &= 163 \text{ persons.} \end{aligned}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in Municipio A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in Municipio A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$\begin{aligned} [9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242 \end{aligned}$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in Municipio B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of Municipio B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of

table B is 0.86 percentage points. We find that Municipio B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between Municipio A and Municipio B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two municipios is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in Municipio B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within municipios. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed municipio boundaries. In small municipios with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire municipio to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The third stage applied 18 aggregate age-sex categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE III: AGE/SEX

Group	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the three estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in three stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories. The second stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The third stage could potentially use 20 tenure-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE III: TENURE/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 3 cuerdas of land, or presence of a commercial establishment on the premises.

STAGE III: TENURE/VALUE OR RENT—Con.

	Renter Rent
101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Coverage improvement programs were implemented during census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle.

Addresses were listed concurrent with enumeration. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups. Computer and clerical edits also contributed to improved coverage.

As a test of the feasibility of using an administrative records list to improve coverage, the Census Bureau obtained a list of residential customers from the Puerto Rico electric company, clerically matched addresses (for large multi-unit structures) on the list to the census address listing books and followed up on units identified on the electric company list but not in the census.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data

processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. The initial edit was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained

no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be

occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. **Standard Error Design Factors—Aguadilla**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 percent or more
POPULATION		
Age.....	1.2	1.1
Sex.....	1.7	1.5
Marital status.....	1.2	1.0
Household type and relationship.....	1.4	1.2
Children ever born.....	3.0	2.8
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1
Place of birth.....	2.5	2.3
Citizenship.....	2.1	1.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.4	2.2
Year of entry.....	3.2	2.7
Ability to speak Spanish and/ or English.....	1.5	1.3
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1
School enrollment.....	1.9	1.6
Ability to read and write.....	1.5	1.3
Vocational training.....	1.6	1.4
Length of last stay in the United States.....	3.3	2.7
School attendance.....	3.3	2.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.7	2.2
Household type.....	1.2	1.1
Family type.....	1.4	1.3
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.1
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.9
Employment status.....	1.2	1.1
Industry.....	1.2	1.1
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1
Class of worker.....	1.3	1.2
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1
Place of work.....	1.3	1.2
Means of transportation to work.....	1.3	1.1
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.3	1.2
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.3	1.2
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.1
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.7	1.4
HOUSING		
Age of householder.....	1.0	0.9
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	0.9
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.2
Tenure.....	1.3	1.1
Occupancy status.....	1.5	1.3
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0
Value.....	1.2	1.0
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.1
Type of construction.....	1.3	1.2
Condition of housing unit.....	1.4	1.4
Rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms.....	1.2	1.1
Kitchen facilities.....	1.6	1.3
Cooking fuel.....	1.2	1.1
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.3
Type of water heater.....	1.2	1.1
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0
Air conditioning.....	1.4	1.2
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in Puerto Rico was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census. As in previous censuses, persons in Puerto Rico specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence in Puerto Rico.

Persons with a usual residence outside Puerto Rico were not enumerated in the 1990 census of Puerto Rico. On the other hand, persons temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in Puerto Rico.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place that the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she happened to be staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in Puerto Rico, the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the U.S. Armed Forces—Members of the U.S. Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of U.S. Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the U.S. Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each U.S. Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipio in Puerto Rico or more than one locality in the United States, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the U.S. Bureau of the Census to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipio in Puerto Rico or the locality in the United States named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to U.S. Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each U.S. Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on U.S. Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the U.S. overseas population.

Persons on U.S. Maritime Ships—Persons aboard U.S. maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories.

3. The port of destination in Puerto Rico, the United States, or its other territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or was at sea between foreign ports.

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Commonwealth of Puerto Rico prisons; local jails; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—In some parts of the island, Hurricane Hugo displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 Census of Puerto Rico was conducted through a combination of self-enumeration and personal interview. This method, formerly known as conventional or door-to-door enumeration, is called list/enumerate.

Spanish-language short-form questionnaires were delivered to residences by the United States Postal Service (USPS) 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990) in an unaddressed packet. The questionnaire packet also included general information about the 1990 census and instructions to the respondents explaining how to complete the questionnaire. English-language questionnaires were available on request.

During the enumeration of housing units in Puerto Rico, enumerators used one of the following questionnaires:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as the 100-percent questions. (This questionnaire contained the same items as the questionnaire delivered by the USPS 1 week before Census Day, but was designed to be administered by the enumerator during personal interviews.)

2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to answer the long-form questionnaire. This form was used by enumerators during personal interviews; thus, there were no respondent instructions.

These forms were keyable documents similar in content to the stateside forms. The Puerto Rico forms, however, included a number of questions specifically designed to meet Puerto Rico's data needs. The sampling rate used in the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico required that one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) answer the long-form or sample questionnaire.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed their assigned areas, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires as required, picked up the completed short-form questionnaires delivered by the USPS, or completed a short-form questionnaire as necessary.

Field Followup

Followup enumerators visited those housing units for which questionnaires were missing and those initially identified as vacant to obtain a completed questionnaire or to verify the vacancy status of the unit as of Census Day.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—The enumerators conducted an initial check of the questionnaires for completeness and consistency. The census office staff performed additional coverage and edit checks. Those households whose questionnaires did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information were contacted by telephone or by personal visit during the Field Followup operation to obtain the missing information or rectify the inconsistencies.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a

special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for homeless persons, with sleeping facilities (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway, neglected, and homeless children.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.
4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families, and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of the "homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the New York Regional Census Center (RCC) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33(L) PR(S)) to the mayor of each municipio requesting that he/she identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as churches, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).

2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.
5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC to the municipios emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from other informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the municipios. All municipios were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex question by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by each municipio. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night). This operation was aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus stations. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The Puerto Rico questionnaires were processed in a section of the Census Bureau Processing Office in

Jacksonville, Florida specifically set up for the processing of keyable documents. For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator had been indicated by marking the answers in predesignated boxes.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires passed through a check-in procedure upon their arrival at the processing office. Selected written entries on both the short and long forms were coded clerically. The coded information included written entries for industry and occupation, migration, place of birth, and household relationship. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed. After all coding operations were completed, the short and long forms were keyed. The resulting file was sent to the Census Bureau headquarters for computer editing, weighting, and tabulating operations.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

(No Respondent Instructions were provided for the long-form questionnaire.)

OMB No. 0607-0656: Approval Expires 12/31/90

<p>FORM D-2A PR(E)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">1990 CENSUS OF PUERTO RICO</p>		<p>NOTICE — Response to this inquiry is required by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). By the same law, your report to the Census Bureau is confidential. It may be seen only by sworn Census Bureau employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">INTRODUCTION</p> <p>• FOR PERSONAL VISIT Hello, my name is (Your name) and I'm from the United States Census Bureau. This is my Identification (PAUSE) and here's some information about the purpose of my visit. (Give respondent copy of Privacy Act Notice). NEXT: Ask the questions at the top of the listing page. Obtain a completed form from each address.</p> <p>• FOR TELEPHONE INTERVIEW Hello, my name is (Your name) and I'm calling for the United States Census Bureau. Have I reached (Read address)? If YES — We are taking the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico and our records show that we have not been able to obtain a census form for this address. I'd like to complete the form now over the telephone. For the average household, this interview should take about 31 minutes. If NO — Excuse me, I might have dialed the wrong number. Is this (Read phone number)?</p>		
FOR CENSUS USE				
A1. DO code	A2. Unit ID	A3. ARA	A4. Block	B. Map spot
	—			
				L
D. Population	E. Type of Unit	F1. Complete after		F2. Coverage
	Occupied 3 <input type="checkbox"/> First Form 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation	Vacant 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Regular 2 <input type="checkbox"/> UHE		
		1 <input type="checkbox"/> LR 3 <input type="checkbox"/> MV 5 <input type="checkbox"/> TC 7 <input type="checkbox"/> PØ 9 <input type="checkbox"/> SM 2 <input type="checkbox"/> P/F 4 <input type="checkbox"/> ED 6 <input type="checkbox"/> RE 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1A 0 <input type="checkbox"/> P1		1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1a
G. Mailing address — Number, street, apartment number or location, rural route and box, post office box				
City		Municipio		ZIP Code
		PUERTO RICO		
H. Method of completion — Mark (X) ONE box		I. Respondent's name		J. Respondent's telephone number
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Personal visit 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone				(809)
O. CERTIFICATION — I certify that the entries I have made on this questionnaire are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.				
Enumerator's signature			Date	
Crew leader's initials		Date	CLD number	
NOTES				

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

1 a. Please give me the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, give me the name of each person. Begin with the household member in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start with any adult household member. Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE listed above is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, mark (X) this box ☐ **and ask — Where do these people usually live? DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED IN ITEM G ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State or Puerto Rico	ZIP Code
County/Municipio/Foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle Initial</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle Initial</p>
<p>Do not ask for Person 1.</p> <p>2. How is . . . related to (Person 1)?</p> <p>Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, mark (X) the box and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>	<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative 7</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <p>-----</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate</p> <p>10 <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner/Compañero</p> <p>11 <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</p>
<p>3. Is . . . male or female?</p> <p>Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>
<p>4. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. How old is . . . ?</p> <p>(Age should be as of April 1, 1990.)</p> <p>If unknown, say —</p> <p>Please give me your best estimate.</p> <p>Print the age in the boxes.</p> <p>b. In what year was . . . born?</p> <p>Print the year of birth in the boxes.</p>	<p>a. Age <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div></p> <p>b. Year of birth <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">1</div></p>	<p>a. Age <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div></p> <p>b. Year of birth <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center;">1</div></p>
<p>5. Is . . . now married, consensually married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has . . . never been married?</p> <p>Mark (X) ONE box for each person.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Now married</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Now married</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p>

NOW PLEASE ASK QUESTIONS H1a—H30b FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <div style="margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative </div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 150px; height: 30px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="display: flex; border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></div>	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <div style="margin-top: 5px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner/Compañero <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative </div>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
a. Age <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; margin: 5px 0;"> </div>	
b. Year of birth <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; margin: 5px 0;"> 1 </div>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Consensually married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Never married	

H1a. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you leave anyone out because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- 1 ☐ Yes — Determine if you should add the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a.
 2 ☐ No

b. When you told me the names of persons living here on April 1, did you include anyone even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- 1 ☐ Yes — Determine if you should delete the person(s) based on the instructions for Question 1a.
 2 ☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- 1 ☐ A mobile home or trailer
 2 ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
 3 ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
 4 ☐ A building with 2 apartments
 5 ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
 6 ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
 7 ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
 8 ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
 9 ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
 10 ☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this (house/apartment)? Count living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and bedrooms, but do NOT count bathrooms, balconies, foyers, or halls.

- 1 ☐ 1 room 6 ☐ 6 rooms
 2 ☐ 2 rooms 7 ☐ 7 rooms
 3 ☐ 3 rooms 8 ☐ 8 rooms
 4 ☐ 4 rooms 9 ☐ 9 or more rooms
 5 ☐ 5 rooms

H4a. Is there hot and cold piped water in this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ Yes, hot and cold piped water
 2 ☐ No, only cold piped water
 3 ☐ No piped water — Skip to H4d

b. Is there a bathtub or shower in this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No bathtub or shower

c. Is there a flush toilet in this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ Yes — Skip to H5
 2 ☐ No — Go to H4d

d. What type of toilet facilities do you have?

- 1 ☐ Privy
 2 ☐ Other or none

H5. Is this (house/apartment) part of a condominium? A CONDOMINIUM is a building or development with individually owned apartments or houses, having commonly owned areas and grounds.

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No

H6. Is this (house/apartment) —

- 1 ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
 2 ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
 3 ☐ Rented for cash rent?
 4 ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

Ask only if this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H7a. Is this house on a property of 3 or more cuerdas?

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| (1) A commercial establishment? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (2) A medical office? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (3) Other professional office? | 1 <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Ask only if someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H8. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this (house and lot/condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$10,000 | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 | |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 | 15 <input type="checkbox"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 | |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 | 16 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 | |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 | 17 <input type="checkbox"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 | |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 | 18 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 | |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 | 19 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 | |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 | 20 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 | |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 | 21 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 | |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 | 22 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 | |
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 | 23 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 | |
| 11 <input type="checkbox"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 | 24 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 | |
| 12 <input type="checkbox"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 | 25 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 | |
| 13 <input type="checkbox"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 | 26 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500,000 or more | |

Ask only if RENT IS PAID for this house or apartment —

H9. What is the monthly rent?

If rent is NOT PAID BY THE MONTH, see your job instructions on how to figure a monthly rent.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$60 | 14 <input type="checkbox"/> \$350 to \$374 | |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> \$60 to \$79 | 15 <input type="checkbox"/> \$375 to \$399 | |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> \$80 to \$99 | 16 <input type="checkbox"/> \$400 to \$424 | |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> \$100 to \$124 | 17 <input type="checkbox"/> \$425 to \$449 | |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> \$125 to \$149 | 18 <input type="checkbox"/> \$450 to \$474 | |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> \$150 to \$174 | 19 <input type="checkbox"/> \$475 to \$499 | |
| 7 <input type="checkbox"/> \$175 to \$199 | 20 <input type="checkbox"/> \$500 to \$549 | |
| 8 <input type="checkbox"/> \$200 to \$224 | 21 <input type="checkbox"/> \$550 to \$599 | |
| 9 <input type="checkbox"/> \$225 to \$249 | 22 <input type="checkbox"/> \$600 to \$649 | |
| 10 <input type="checkbox"/> \$250 to \$274 | 23 <input type="checkbox"/> \$650 to \$699 | |
| 11 <input type="checkbox"/> \$275 to \$299 | 24 <input type="checkbox"/> \$700 to \$749 | |
| 12 <input type="checkbox"/> \$300 to \$324 | 25 <input type="checkbox"/> \$750 to \$999 | |
| 13 <input type="checkbox"/> \$325 to \$349 | 26 <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 or more | |

Please continue onto the next page.

FOR ENUMERATOR USE

C1. Vacancy status

- 1 ☐ For rent
 2 ☐ For sale only
 3 ☐ Rented or sold, not occupied
 4 ☐ For seas/rec/occ
 5 ☐ For migrant workers
 6 ☐ Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No

D. Months vacant

- 1 ☐ Less than 1
 2 ☐ 1 up to 2
 3 ☐ 2 up to 6
 4 ☐ 6 up to 12
 5 ☐ 12 up to 24
 6 ☐ 24 or more

If respondent reported living in an apartment building, skip to H11.

H10a. Is this house on —

- 1 ☐ Less than 3 cuerdas?
 2 ☐ 3 to 9 cuerdas?
 3 ☐ 10 or more cuerdas?

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- 1 ☐ None
 2 ☐ \$1 to \$99
 3 ☐ \$100 to \$499
 4 ☐ \$500 to \$999
 5 ☐ \$1,000 to \$2,499
 6 ☐ \$2,500 or more

H11. When did (Person listed in column 1 on page 2) move into this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ 1989 or 1990
 2 ☐ 1985 to 1988
 3 ☐ 1980 to 1984
 4 ☐ 1970 to 1979
 5 ☐ 1960 to 1969
 6 ☐ 1959 or earlier

H12. About when was this building first built?

- 1 ☐ 1989 or 1990
 2 ☐ 1985 to 1988
 3 ☐ 1980 to 1984
 4 ☐ 1970 to 1979
 5 ☐ 1960 to 1969
 6 ☐ 1950 to 1959
 7 ☐ 1940 to 1949
 8 ☐ 1939 or earlier
 9 ☐ Don't know

H13. Which best describes the construction material of this building?

Read categories and mark (X) only ONE box

Concrete walls (poured concrete, concrete blocks, stone, etc.)

- 1 ☐ With concrete slab roof
 2 ☐ With wood frame roof

Wood frame walls

- 3 ☐ With concrete foundation, poured concrete, etc.
 4 ☐ With wood stilt foundation
 5 ☐ Mixed concrete and wood walls
 6 ☐ Other type of construction material

H14. Do you get water from —

- 1 ☐ A public system?
 2 ☐ An individual well?
 3 ☐ A cistern, tanks, or drums?
 4 ☐ A spring or some other source, such as a river, irrigation canal, etc.?

H15. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- 1 ☐ Yes, connected to public sewer
 2 ☐ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
 3 ☐ No, use other means

H16. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this (house/apartment) were on the market for sale or rent?

- 1 ☐ No bedroom
 2 ☐ 1 bedroom
 3 ☐ 2 bedrooms
 4 ☐ 3 bedrooms
 5 ☐ 4 bedrooms
 6 ☐ 5 or more bedrooms

H17. How many bathrooms do you have? A COMPLETE bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water. A HALF bathroom has a flush toilet AND a wash basin with piped water.

- 1 ☐ None
 2 ☐ Only half bathrooms
 3 ☐ 1 complete bathroom
 4 ☐ 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
 5 ☐ 2 or more complete bathrooms

H18. What type of water heater do you have in this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ Electric — tank type
 2 ☐ Shower
 3 ☐ Solar
 4 ☐ Other
 5 ☐ None

H19. Which fuel is used MOST for cooking?

- 1 ☐ Electricity
 2 ☐ Gas
 3 ☐ Other

H20. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator?

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No

H21. Do you have air conditioning?

- 1 ☐ Yes, a central air conditioning system
 2 ☐ Yes, 1 individual room unit
 3 ☐ Yes, 2 or more individual room units
 4 ☐ No

H22. Do you have a telephone in this (house/apartment)?

- 1 ☐ Yes
 2 ☐ No

H23. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of this household?

- 1 ☐ None
 2 ☐ 1
 3 ☐ 2
 4 ☐ 3
 5 ☐ 4 or more

<p>H24. What is the average monthly cost for electricity for this (house/apartment)?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or electricity not used</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ask questions H25 TO H29, if this is a one-family house, a condominium or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING, otherwise go to H30.</i></p>	<p>H28a. Is there a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to H29</p>
<p>b. What is the average monthly cost for gas for this (house/apartment)?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or gas not used</p>	<p>H25. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Yearly amount — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>	<p>b. How much is the regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> No regular payment required</p>
<p>c. What is the average monthly cost for water for this (house/apartment)?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Average monthly cost </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or gas not used</p>	<p>H26. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Yearly amount — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ask ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —</i></p> <p>H29. What is the monthly condominium fee?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars </div>
<p>d. What is the yearly cost for oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc. for this (house/apartment)?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge</p>	<p>H27a. Is there a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, contract to purchase</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to H28a</p> </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <p style="margin-left: 0;">Go to H27b</p> </div>	<p>H30. MARK FROM OBSERVATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONDITION OF THIS HOUSING UNIT —</p> <p>a. Original construction</p> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate</p> </div>
<p>d. What is the yearly cost for oil, charcoal, kerosene, wood, etc. for this (house/apartment)?</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Yearly cost </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No charge or these fuels not used</p>	<p>b. How much is the regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.</p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> \$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars </div> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>0 <input type="checkbox"/> No regular payment required — Skip to H28a</p>	<p>b. IF "ADEQUATE" — present condition is —</p> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Sound</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorating</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Dilapidated</p> </div>
<p>c. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?</p> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, taxes included in payment</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required</p> </div>	<p>d. Does the regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?</p> <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, insurance included in payment</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, insurance paid separately or no insurance</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">Please turn to page 6.</p>

PERSON 1

Last nameFirst nameMiddle initial

6. Where was ... born? Mark (X) the appropriate box and print the name of municipio, State, or foreign country.

1 Puerto Rico — Print name of municipio

2 United States — Print name of U.S. State

3 Elsewhere — Print name of foreign country

7. If the answer to question 6 appears in one of the first two "Yes" categories listed below, mark (X) the appropriate "Yes" category. Otherwise, ask — Is ... a CITIZEN of the United States? That is, does ... have at least one American parent or is ... a citizen by naturalization?

1 Yes, born in Puerto Rico — Skip to 9

2 Yes, born in the United States, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas

3 Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents

4 Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization

5 No, not a citizen of the United States

8. When did ... come to Puerto Rico to stay? If entered country more than once, ask — What is the latest year?

0 1967 to 1990

5 1970 to 1974

1 1985 or 1986

6 1965 to 1969

2 1982 to 1984

7 1960 to 1964

3 1980 or 1981

8 1950 to 1959

4 1975 to 1979

9 Before 1950

9. At any time since February 1, 1990, has ... attended regular school or college? Include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. If "Yes," ask — Public or private?

1 No, has not attended since February 1

2 Yes, public school, public college

3 Yes, private school, private college

10. How much school has ... COMPLETED? Read categories if person is unsure. Mark (X) ONE box for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade attended or highest degree received.

30 No school completed

31 Pre-kindergarten

32 Kindergarten

Grades 1—11

1 1st

4 4th

7 7th

10 10th

2 2nd

5 5th

8 8th

11 11th

3 3rd

6 6th

9 9th

12 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA

13 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)

14 Some college but no degree

15 Associate degree in college - Occupational program

16 Associate degree in college - Academic program

17 Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)

18 Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)

19 Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)

20 Doctorate degree (For example: Ph.D, EdD)

11a. Where was ...'s father born?

1 Puerto Rico

2 United States

3 Elsewhere — Print name of foreign country

11b. Where was ...'s mother born?

1 Puerto Rico

2 United States

3 Elsewhere — Print name of foreign country

12a. If person was born after April 1, 1985, mark (X) that box without asking 12a, and go to next person. Did ... live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

1 Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person

2 Yes — Skip to 13a

3 No

b. Where did ... live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Print Puerto Rico or the name of the U.S. State or foreign country

(2) Print the name of the municipio in Puerto Rico or the name of the county in the U.S.

(3) Print the name of the city, town, or village

13a. During the last 10 years did ... live in the United States at any time for a period of 6 or more consecutive months?

1 Yes

2 No — Skip to 14

b. How long did ... live in the United States during the last period of 6 or more months?

1 6 months to a year

4 5 years

2 1 to 2 years

5 6 to 9 years

3 3 to 4 years

6 10 or more years

c. When did ... come or return to Puerto Rico after that period in the U.S.?

1 1990

4 1987

7 1984

2 1989

5 1986

8 1983

3 1988

6 1985

9 1980 to 1982

d. During the last period ... lived in the United States for 6 or more months, what was ...'s main activity?

1 In the U.S. Armed Forces

2 Working at a job or business (either full or part time)

3 Attending school or college

4 Something else

14. Does ... know how to read and write (in any language)?

1 Yes

2 No

15a. Can ... speak Spanish?

1 Yes

2 No

b. Can ... speak English? If "Yes," ask — Does ... speak English easily or with difficulty?

1 Yes, easily

2 Yes, with difficulty

3 No

16. INTERVIEWER CHECK ITEM Mark (X) ONE box based on question 4.

1 Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17

2 Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person

17. If this person is a female, ask — How many babies has ... ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count stepchildren or children ... has adopted.

0 None

1 1

5 5

9 9

2 2

6 6

10 10

3 3

7 7

11 11

4 4

8 8

12 12 or more

18a. Has ... ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.

1 Yes, now on active duty

2 Yes, on active duty in past, but not now

3 Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 19

4 No — Skip to 19

b. Did ... serve on active duty during — Read each category and mark (X) each box for which the answer is "Yes."

1 September 1980 or later

2 May 1975 to August 1980

3 Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)

4 February 1955—July 1964

5 Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)

6 World War II (September 1940—July 1947)

7 World War I (April 1917—November 1918)

8 Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has ... had?

Years

19. Does ... have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work ... can do at a job?

1 Yes

2 No

b. Prevents ... from working at a job?

1 Yes

2 No

20. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does ... have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

1 Yes

2 No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

1 Yes

2 No

21a. Has ... completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital or some other kind of school for occupational training? Do not include academic college courses.

1 Yes

2 No — Skip to 22a

b. At which kind of school was the training received?

1 Business school, trade school or junior college

2 High school vocational program

3 Training program at place of work

4 Other school — Specify

22a. Did ... work at any time LAST WEEK, either full time or part time? Work includes part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; it also includes active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Work does NOT include own housework, school work, or volunteer work.

1 Yes

2 No — Skip to 26

b. How many hours did ... work LAST WEEK at all jobs? Subtract any time off and add any overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

23a. Where did . . . usually work LAST WEEK?

If . . . worked at more than one location, ask —
Where did . . . work most last week?

- 1 ☐ In U.S. State or foreign country — Skip to 23d
2 ☐ In Puerto Rico — Continue with 23b

b. What is the name of the city, town, or village?

c. What is the name of the municipio?

Skip to 24a

d. What is the name of the U.S. State or foreign

24a. What type of transportation did . . . usually use to get to work LAST WEEK? If more than one method of transportation usually was used during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.

- 1 ☐ Car, truck, or van 7 ☐ Bicycle
2 ☐ Bus 8 ☐ Walked
3 ☐ Público 9 ☐ Worked at home —
4 ☐ Ferryboat Skip to 29
5 ☐ Taxicab 10 ☐ Other method
6 ☐ Motorcycle

Ask only if "car, truck, or van" is marked in 24a.

b. How many people, including . . . , usually rode to work together LAST WEEK?

- 1 ☐ Drove alone 5 ☐ 5 people
2 ☐ 2 people 6 ☐ 6 people
3 ☐ 3 people 7 ☐ 7 to 9 people
4 ☐ 4 people 8 ☐ 10 or more people

25a. What time did . . . usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK? "Usually" means on most days last week.

- 1 ☐ a.m.
2 ☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take . . . to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 29

26. Was . . . on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

If "No," ask — Was . . . temporarily absent or on vacation from a job or business last week?

- 1 ☐ Yes, on layoff
2 ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
3 ☐ No

27a. Has . . . been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — Skip to 28

b. Could . . . have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

If "No," ask — For what reason?

- 1 ☐ No, already has a job
2 ☐ No, temporarily ill
3 ☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
4 ☐ Yes, could have taken a job

28. When did . . . last work, even for a few days?

- 1 ☐ 1990
2 ☐ 1989
3 ☐ 1988
4 ☐ 1985 to 1987
5 ☐ 1980 to 1984
6 ☐ 1979 or earlier
7 ☐ Never worked

Go to 29

Skip to 33

29-31. The following questions ask about the job worked last week. If . . . had more than one job, describe the one . . . worked the most hours. If . . . didn't work, the questions refer to the most recent job or business since 1985.**29a. For whom did . . . work? If now on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, mark (X) this box — 1 ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces. If not Armed Forces, print the name of the company, business or other employer.**

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, retail bakery.

c. Is this mainly manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, or something else?

- 1 ☐ Manufacturing
2 ☐ Wholesale trade
3 ☐ Retail trade
4 ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

30a. What kind of work was . . . doing?

For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, cake icer.

b. What were . . . 's most important activities or duties?

For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, icing cakes.

31. Was . . . — Read list. Mark (X) ONE box.

- 1 ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
2 ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
3 ☐ Municipal GOVERNMENT employee (city, municipio, etc.)
4 ☐ Commonwealth GOVERNMENT employee
5 ☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
6 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
7 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
8 ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

32a. Last year (1989), did . . . work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — Skip to 33

b. How many weeks did . . . work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did . . . usually work each week?

Hours

33. The following questions are about income received during 1989? If an exact amount is not known, accept a best estimate. If net income in b, c, d or question 34 was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.**a. Did . . . earn income from wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips? Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much from all jobs? → \$.00
2 ☐ No
(Annual amount - Dollars)

b. Did . . . earn any income from (his/her) own nonfarm business, proprietorship, or partnership? Report net income after business expenses.

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much? → \$.00
2 ☐ No
(Annual amount - Dollars)

c. Did . . . earn any income from (his/her) own farm business? Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. Report net income after operating expenses.

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much? → \$.00
2 ☐ No
(Annual amount - Dollars)

d. Did . . . receive any interest, dividends, net rental or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts? Include even small amounts credited to an account.

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much? → \$.00
2 ☐ No
(Annual amount - Dollars)

e. Did . . . receive any Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments? Include payments as a retired worker, dependent, or disabled worker.

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much? → \$.00
2 ☐ No
(Annual amount - Dollars)

f. Did . . . receive any income from government programs for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), food stamps, or other public assistance or public welfare payments?

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much? → \$.00
2 ☐ No
(Annual amount - Dollars)

g. Did . . . receive any income from retirement, survivor, or disability pensions? Include payments from companies, unions, Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Do NOT include Social Security.

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much? → \$.00
2 ☐ No
(Annual amount - Dollars)

h. Did . . . receive any income from Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, or any other regular source of income? Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a house.

- 1 ☐ Yes — How much? → \$.00
2 ☐ No
(Annual amount - Dollars)

34. Do not ask this question if 33a through 33h are complete. Instead, sum these entries and enter the amount below.

What was . . . 's total income in 1989?

- 0 ☐ None OR \$.00
(Annual amount - Dollars)

Please turn to the next page and ask the questions for Person 2 on page 2. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

CHECKLIST AFTER THE INTERVIEW

DID YOU —

1. ☐ Complete all appropriate items on the front cover?
2. ☐ Complete as many of the census questions as possible, including the last resort questions?
3. ☐ Complete the FOR ENUMERATOR USE section on page 3?
4. ☐ Sign (certify) the questionnaire on the front cover?
5. ☐ Make the necessary entries on the address listing page and map(s)?

CENSUS '90



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

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The 1990 census data products for Puerto Rico, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the data center program has over 1,400 organizations (including 25 in Puerto Rico) to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires for Puerto Rico. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. One report, 1990 CPH-3, (see figure 2, page F-8), presents both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). In addition, there are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the United States, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The content and geographic coverage of the Puerto Rico reports are listed in figure 2. Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-10 and F-11.

Redistricting Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, population 18 years old and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Most STF's have two file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 contain sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a single municipio, a group of municipios, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with metropolitan areas (MA's). (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

All printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published. Plans to prepare microfiche versions of selected other products were canceled, so that more products could be produced on CD-ROM.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Puerto Rico Redistricting file, an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks, and STF's 1A and 3A also are available on CD-ROM. The Census Bureau also offers on CD-ROM: PUMS Files and Census EEO File. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of municipio, MA, and place data from the Redistricting Data tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census block maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, CD-ROM, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate

the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by municipio (Puerto Rico's equivalent of a county for reporting statistics) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Map—This map of Puerto Rico presents the names and boundaries of the municipios, municipio subdivisions (barrios-pueblos, barrios, and subbarrios), and places. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, the map is printed on multiple page-size sheets in the following Puerto Rico reports: 1990 CPH-1-53, 1990 CPH-2-53, 1990 CPH-5-53, 1990 CP-1-53, 1990 CP-2-53, 1990 CH-1-53, and 1990 CH-2-53.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this municipio-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the names and boundaries of the municipio subdivisions and places. The Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Urbanized Area Outline/Boundary Maps—Maps in this urbanized area-based series depict the boundaries of the urbanized area and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries for Puerto Rico, municipios, municipio subdivisions, barrios, places, the map series subject area, and selected base features and their names at a small scale. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of the 1990 CPH-2 series and the Supplementary Report, *Population and Land Area of Urbanized Areas for the United States and Puerto Rico: 1990*.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this municipio-based series depict voting district boundaries and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries and names of municipio subdivisions and places. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series will not be printed. Persons interested in this report are encouraged to use the TIGER/GICS™

tape file (which also will be available on CD-ROM) described below. Listings similar to the tables that would have been included in the report may be offered. Contact Customer Services, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100.

The *Congressional District Atlas, 103rd Congress of the United States* is a two-volume, 1,200-page atlas depicting the boundaries and number of the districts for the 103rd Congress as defined following the 1990 decennial census. This is the first Congress defined following the 1990 decennial census and, therefore, illustrates the most significant changes of the decade, including the reapportionment of the U.S. House of Representatives. Congressional district boundaries following governmental unit boundaries such as an incorporated place of a minor civil division, are illustrated using symbology identified in the map legend. Wherever possible, features used as congressional district boundaries are identified by their feature name or their feature type. The Census Bureau may produce subsequent atlases if court ordered or State mandated redistricting creates new congressional district boundaries. The Atlas is sold by the Superintendent of Documents (stock no. 003-024-08683-2; \$42).

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and total water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for Puerto Rico, the entire United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the Redistricting Data file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area included in TIGER. For example, a map for a particular municipio could show the distribution of the voting age population by block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files (released on tape and CD-ROM) contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes

for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP Codes for each side of street segments that have city-style (house number/street name) addresses; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information. The 1992 version also includes school district codes, 1990 census urbanized area codes, codes for districts of the 103rd Congress, and address range coverage expanded to include all areas that have city-style addresses.

TIGER/GICS™ file is another extract. This file contains a total of 12 files, organized on a national or State-by-State basis, for a variety of geographic entities, such as metropolitan areas and their components as of the 1990 census, 1990 census urbanized areas and their components, American Indian and Alaska Native areas and their related states and counties, as well as more familiar entities including counties with their county subdivisions and places. This file contains high-level geographic names, codes, and relationship information. It can be used to link geographic entity names to the codes in the TIGER/Line™, TIGER/SDTS™ and other TIGER extract files. It also contains 1990 census population and housing counts, population density (CD-ROM version only, but can be calculated using the tape version), and area measurement information (including land area, total water area and separate measurements for each of the four components of water—Inland, Great Lakes, Coastal, and Territorial), as well as the latitude and longitude for an internal point within each geography entity. The TIGER/GICS™ also includes corrections to names for selected entities and corrections to the FIPS 55 codes for county subdivisions and places. The first 300 characters of each record in this file are the same as those in the Data Dictionary for the Summary Tape Files; and additional 100 characters provide the above mentioned corrections and components of water. Listings of the files in the TIGER/GICS™ may be offered. Call Customer Services at 301-763-4100.

Other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Census Tract Comparability™ file and TIGER/UA Limit file, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a

comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (Part A, Text: stock no. 003-024-08574-7, \$11. Part B, Glossary: stock no. 003-024-08679-4, \$5.50.)

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program for Puerto Rico*. A free report describing 1990 census products for Puerto Rico, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products for the States, comparing 1990 products with those of the 1980 census, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Maps and More*. A free, tabloid-size booklet that describes the geographic entities for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. The booklet provides information on the types of geographic entities, how their boundaries are established, and how they relate to each other. It also covers how these entities differ among the censuses and surveys and describes the geographic products available from the Census Bureau. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and redistricting counts. It does not deal directly with Puerto Rico geography and census products, but it should still be of help in redistricting. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of

the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and the New York regional office, which serves Puerto Rico. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (FAX number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information:
UDAP Staff, Decennial Management Division, U.S. Bureau
of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-
4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contact—

New York, NY 212-264-4730

Superintendent of Documents, U.S.
Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to Puerto Rico, all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Data centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. The lead agency of the Puerto Rico data center program is the Junta de Planificación, Centro Gubernamental Minillas, P.O. Box 41119, San Juan, PR 00940-9985, telephone 809-728-4430. For a list of all State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Census Information Center (CIC)—The CIC program provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through the project, five nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the program, write to the Census Information Center Branch, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other areas that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing for Puerto Rico, the United States, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories under U.S. jurisdiction. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data for the United States and sometimes Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

Statistical activities of the Census Bureau relevant to Puerto Rico are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics on payroll and number of establishments by employment-size class for municipalities.

Agriculture Census

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the municipio level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base, which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. Content of the 1990 Census of Puerto Rico

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Age
Marital status

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Plumbing facilities
Condominium status
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of owned unit or rent paid
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry
Education—enrollment and attainment
Birthplace of parents
Migration (residence in 1985)
U.S. residency and activity during last 10 years
Ability to read and write
Ability to speak Spanish and English
Veteran status
Disability
Fertility
Vocational training

Economic characteristics:

Employment and unemployment
Place of work and commuting to work
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Work experience and income in 1989

Housing

Farm residence
Year householder moved into residence
Year structure built
Type of construction
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Number of bedrooms and number of bathrooms
Type of water heater
Cooking fuel
Complete kitchen facilities
Air conditioning
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Shelter costs, including utilities
Condition of housing unit

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports for Puerto Rico

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1-53	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, household relationship, units in structure, number of rooms, plumbing facilities, tenure, value of home or monthly rent, and vacancy characteristics	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places
1990 CPH-2-53	Population and Housing Unit Counts	Puerto Rico	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA), urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan residence)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	For Puerto Rico, one report will be published for each MSA/ PMSA, and one for the non-metropolitan balance	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Statistics presented in a geographic hierarchy of MSA/PMSA-municipio-place of 10,000 or more inhabitants-census tract/block numbering area (BNA)
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5-53	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Puerto Rico, its municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1-53	General Population Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Detailed statistics on age, sex, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Puerto Rico; its municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2-53	Social and Economic Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Puerto Rico (including summaries such as urban and rural); municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/ PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; and barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports for Puerto Rico—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1-53	General Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Detailed statistics on units in structure, plumbing facilities, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Puerto Rico, its municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2-53	Detailed Housing Characteristics	Puerto Rico	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files for Puerto Rico

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ² Puerto Rico and its component areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Summaries also tabulated for whole barrios-pueblos and barrios, whole subbarrios, whole places, whole census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), and whole block groups	Over 500 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ² Puerto Rico and its component areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block level. Data also provided for metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA), UA's, and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A Data for census tracts/BNA's in metropolitan areas and in the remainder of Puerto Rico in a geographic hierarchy of municipios-places of 10,000 or more inhabitants-census tract/BNA. It also presents census tract/BNA summaries for split tracts/BNA's	Over 2,700 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3} Puerto Rico and its subareas in hierarchical sequence down to the block group level. Separate summaries provided for metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and a CMSA), UA's, whole barrios-pueblos and barrios, whole subbarrios, whole places, whole census tracts/BNA's, and whole block groups	Over 1,800 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
STF 4 (Sample)	A Data for census tracts/BNA's in metropolitan areas and in the remainder of Puerto Rico in a geographic hierarchy of municipios-places of 10,000 or more inhabitants-census tract/BNA. It also presents census tract/BNA summaries for split tracts/BNA's	Over 3,600 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B Puerto Rico; municipios; metropolitan areas (MSA's/PMSA's and CMSA); UA's; barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and summary geographic areas	

Note: STF 420 Place of Work 20 Destinations File for Puerto Rico. This is a new file for 1990. Comparable data were included as part of STF 4 in 1980, but for 1990 this is a separate file and must be ordered and purchased separately from STF 4. The file contains 20 place of work destinations for each municipio, barrio-pueblo or barrio, place of 10,000 or more persons, and census tract or block numbering area. The geographic level of the destinations varies. A destination may be a place, municipio, balance of municipio, metropolitan area, or balance of metropolitan area.

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents an extract of STF 1B.

³Also available on microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products for Puerto Rico

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Special Supplementary Report—Detailed Population and Housing Characteristics	A series of cross-tabulations of detailed population and housing data	Puerto Rico
Puerto Rico Redistricting Data Project	Counts for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units (total, occupied, and vacant). Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	Puerto Rico, municipios, barrios-pueblos and barrios, subbarrios, places, census tracts/block numbering areas, block groups, blocks, and voting districts
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) File	This special computer tape file will provide sample census data to support affirmative action planning for equal employment opportunity. The file will contain tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age. These data also will be cross-tabulated by sex	Municipios, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	This file will provide summary statistics for Puerto Rico migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of origin, codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	Municipios
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Municipio Groups		Municipio groups or smaller areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's that will be used in the 1990 census
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

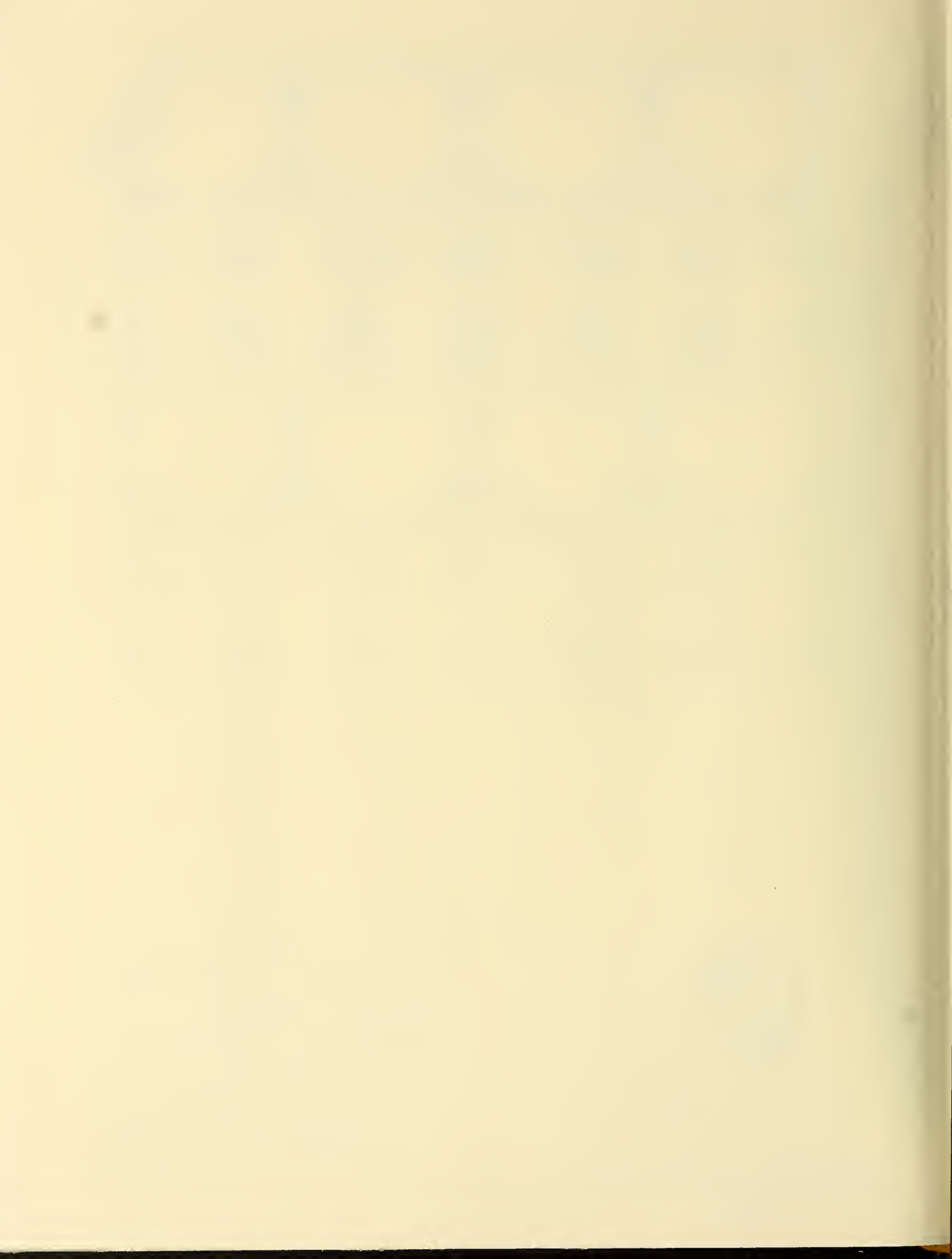
Census Tract/ Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are municipio-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of municipios, municipio subdivisions, and places. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



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Census Tract/ Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are municipio-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of municipios, municipio subdivisions, and places. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



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